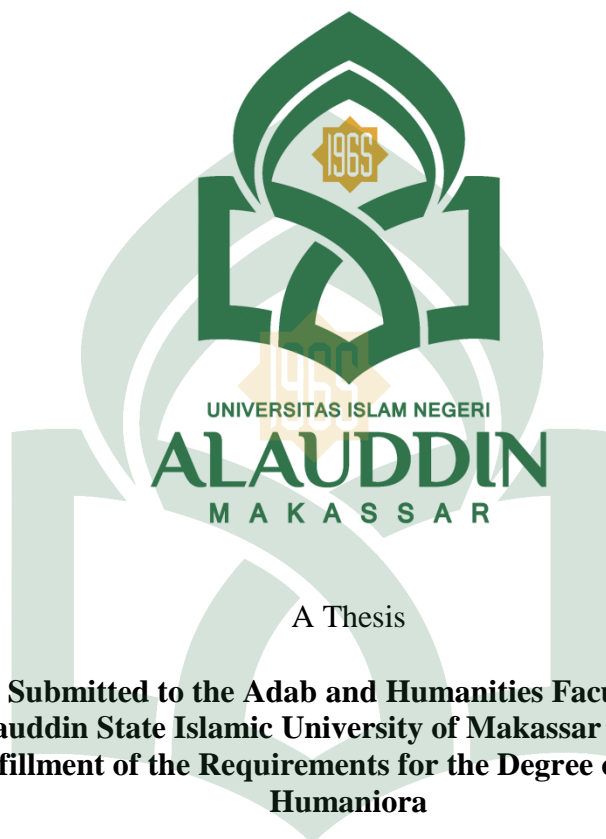


**DONALD TRUMP'S POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN INTERVIEW
WITH NEWS ANCHOR OF ABC NEWS**



A Thesis

**Submitted to the Adab and Humanities Faculty of
Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Humaniora**

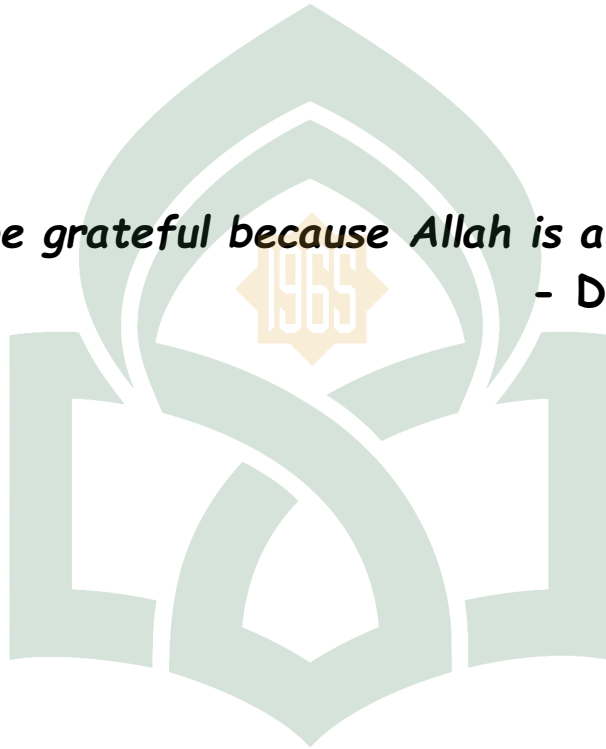
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
MAKASSAR
DESFI NIRA SARI
Reg. No. 40300114091

**ENGLISH AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
ALAUDDIN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR
2018**

MOTTO

Always be grateful because Allah is always with us.

- Desfi Nira Sari



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
M A K A S S A R

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Dengan penuh kesadaran, penulis yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar adalah hasil karya penulis sendiri, dan jika kemudian hari terbukti merupakan duplikat, tiruan, plagiat atau dibuat oleh orang lain secara keseluruhan atau sebagian, maka skripsi ini dan gelar yang diperoleh batal demi hukum.

Romangpolong, 30 Juli 2018



DESFI NIRA SARI



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
M A K A S S A R

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Pembimbing penulisan skripsi saudara Desfi Nira Sari, NIM: 40300114091, mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, setelah dengan seksama meneliti dan mengoreksi skripsi yang bersangkutan dengan judul "Donald Trump's Politeness Strategies in Interview with News Anchor of ABC News", memandang bahwa skripsi tersebut telah memenuhi syarat ilmiah dan dapat disetujui untuk diajukan ke sidang munaqasyah.

Demikian persetujuan ini diberikan untuk proses selanjutnya.

Romangpolong, 30th July 2018

Pembimbing I



Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd
NIP: 19660212 200003 2 003

Pembimbing II



Helmi Syukur, S.Pd.i., M.Pd
NIP: 19810610 201411 2 001

APPROVAL SHEET FOR THESIS

Title of Thesis : Donald Trump's Politeness Strategies in Interview With
News Anchor of ABC News

Name : Desfi Nira Sari

Reg. Number : 40300114091

Program : Bachelor of Degree

Date of Proposal

Examination : 22nd December 2017

Romangpolong, 30 Juli 2018

Supervisors

Supervisor I



Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd
NIP: 19660212 200003 2 003

Supervisor II



Helmi Syukur, S.Pd.i., M.Pd
NIP: 19810610 201411 2 001

Approved by

The Head of English and Literature Department,

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI



Kustiwan Syarief, S.Ag., M.A., P.hD
NIP: 19720420 199803 1 012

MAKASSAR

Acknowledge by

The Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty,



Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag.
NIP: 1969012 199603 1 003

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Skripsi yang berjudul *Donald Trump's Politeness Strategy in Interview with News Anchor of ABC News*, yang disusun oleh Desfi Nira Sari, NIM 40300114091, Mahasiswi jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam Sidang Munaqasyah yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin, 20 Agustus 2018., bertepatan dengan 8 Dzul Hijjah 1439 H., dan dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) dalam ilmu Adab dan Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (dengan berbagai perbaikan).

Romangpolong, 20 Agustus 2018 M.
8 Dzul Hijjah 1439 H.

DEWAN PENGUJI

Ketua : Dr. Abdul Rahman R., M. Ag.
Sekretaris : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd.
Munaqisy I : H. Muh Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
Munaqisy II : Masykur Rauf, S.Hum., M.Pd.
Konsultan I : Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd.
Konsultan II : Helmi Syukur, S.Pd.I., M.Pd.
Pelaksana : Abdul Kadir, SE.

()
()
()
()
()
()
()

Diketahui Oleh:

Dekan,

Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora

UIN Alauddin Makassar



Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'Alamin, the researcher would like to express her confession and gratitude to the most perfection, Allah Swt for the guidance, blessing and mercy in completing this thesis. Shalawat and salam are always delivered to the great Prophet Muhammad Saw, his family and followers till the end of the time.

The researcher realized that there were some problems faced by her in accomplishing this research. Those problems could not be solved without getting assistance, supports, helps, motivation criticism and encouragement from many people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to the following:

1. The researcher beloved parents, H. Herman B., and Hj. Nurhayati., for all their prayer, supports and eternal affections as the biggest influence in her success and happy life and also the researcher siblings Dea Multazam and Ambi Furkan for their happy and colorful life.
2. Prof. Dr. H. Musafir Pabbahari, M.Si., as the Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, who has given her the chance to study in English and Literature Department so that she could finish her study.
3. Dr. H. Barsihannor, M. Ag., As the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Kustiwan Syarief, M.Ag. Ph.D., as the Head of English and Literature Department and Syahruni Junaid, S.S, M.Pd., as the secretery of English and Literature Department for their support, help and encouragement.

4. Dr. Hj. Nuri Emmiyati, M.Pd., as her first supervisor, Helmi Syukur, S.Pd.I., M.Pd and Rabiatul Adawiah, S.Pd.,M.Hum. as her second supervisors who have made so much time to guide, advise and give her corrections and suggestions during completing her thesis.
5. Muh Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D., as her first examiner and Masykur Rauf, S.Hum., M.Pd., as her second examiner who has gave her suggestion and correction.
6. The lecturers of Adab and Humanities Faculty, for their knowledge and enlightenment, also to the staffs of Adab and Humanities Faculty for their help and administrative support.
7. The researcher's special friend, Rama Kanyan Pandika who always support the researcher and the researcher's beloved friends, Sitti Maryam MY Mahmud, Nurmuliani Rusli and Maswan for their help.
8. All of member of AG 3-4 Squad, for their support, happiness, and the best memory that we created together.
9. ECUINSA as her home to get so many experinces and brotherhood.

LIST OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
MOTTO	ii
PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI.....	iii
PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING.....	iv
APPROVAL SHEET.....	v
PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
LIST OF CONTENTS.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Research Background	1
B. Research Question	5
C. Research Objective	5
D. Research Significance	5
E. Research Scope	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Previous Findings	6
B. Pertinent Ideas	8
1. Discourse Analysis	9
2. Spoken Language	10
3. Politeness	10
4. Politeness Strategy	12

5. Asian and Western Politeness	32
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Research Method	34
B. Research Object	35
C. Research Instrument	35
D. Data Collection Technique	35
E. Technique of Data Analysis	36
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings	38
B. Discussions	50
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusions	57
B. Suggestions	58
BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
BIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	62

ABSTRACT

Name : Desfi Nira Sari
Reg. Number : 40300114091
Major : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Faculty : Adab and Humanities
Title : *Donald Trump's Politeness Strategies in Interview with News Anchor of ABC News*
Supervisor I : Hj. Nuri Emmiyati
Supervisor II : Helmi Syukur

This research was about The Interview of Donald Trump which aimed to find out the way of Donald Trump used Politeness Strategies in interview with news anchor of ABC News. The researcher based on Brown and Levinson's theory about politeness strategy. This research applied descriptive and qualitative method. The researcher used note taking as the instrument to get the valid data. this research revealed that there were 11 bald on record expressions, 25 positive politeness expressions, 5 negative politeness expressions, 8 off record expressions. The researcher found that positive politeness was the most dominant strategy in his interview with news anchor of ABC News and Donald Trump applied four types of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

Keywords: *Politeness Strategy, Brown and Levinson, FTA Strategies, Donald Trump, ABC News*

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
M A K A S S A R

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of Background, Problem Statements, Objectives of Research, Significance of Research and Scope of Research.

A. Background

Politeness is one of the important elements in society. Moreover, Svarcova and Uher (2008:11) stated that politeness is a phenomenon that has been drawing a lot of attention in recent year. It is a phenomenon that everyone perceives as natural when communicating in their native language, and only starts to ponder its peculiarities during cross-cultural communication. It is proved with there are so many researchers who do some research about politeness strategy. For example reseach written by Pratiknyo (2016) entitled “ A Pragmatic Analysis Of Positive And Negative Politeness Strategies Of Refusals In Richard Linklater’s Boyhood”, Siadari (2016) entitled “Politeness Strategies of the Host’s Utterances in Hitam Putih Talk Show”, Indriani (2014) entitled “ Positive Politeness Strategies Used By Grace And Meg In Monte Carlo Movie”, Svarcova and Uher (2008:11) entitled “Politeness Strategy in Cross Cultural Perspective Study of American and Japanese Employment Rejection Letter”, Pangestuti (2015) entitled “Politeness Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Interviewing Entertainer and Non-entertainer in Hitam Putih Talk Show” and also there are so many other research about politeness. The researcher has an intention to

apply the concept of politeness strategy on one of the most controversial person in the world, the president of USA, Donald Trump.

President election of USA (November 8th, 2016) was president election held for the 58th. There were two candidates from two parties who had competed on the president election. Donald Trump was a candidate from Republican and Hillary Clinton was a candidate from democratic. This presidential election of USA was very influential in the other countries. Especially in Indonesia, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia had organized an agenda of Focus Group Discussion (FGP) with theme "*Kebijakan Luar Negeri Amerika Serikat Pasca Pemilu Presiden*". In Jakarta (28/6). The agenda was executed because it was important for Indonesia to examine the policy of the United States of America's president. From that agenda and reports from media we can know how phenomenal the president election of United States of America was to Indonesia and the other countries because United States of America is one of the most influential country in the world.

On November 9th, 2016, at 13.00 EST (16.00 WITA), Donald Trump won 270 from 538 electoral votes. It made Donald Trump to become the winner in the presidential election of United States of America. Donald Trump became a president at the age of 70 and it made him the oldest president of United States of America. Donald trump is a second president who was born in New York City after Theodore Roosevelt.

Donald Trump became the main highlights for some media. But, most of the media reported about his statements. There were some media showed the opinion of Donald Trump which was considered as controversial statements. There were some statements said by Donald Trump such as when he gave a presidential campaign in July 2016. Donald Trump started the campaign of his presidency with a controversial statement about Mexico. He said that, Mexico sent some problematic Mexicans like rapists, drug dealers and criminal offenders. On the other case, Donald Trump had said a statement to one of television station, MNSBC. He talked about Islam in America. He said that he would oversee the mosque that was dangerous for America and he did not even hesitate to close the mosques in America. Not only that, in interview with ABC News (January 26th, 2017) he talked about Muslim. He explained his reason about a policy to forbid Muslims to visit the United States of America. His statements were automatically influential for some Islamic countries included Indonesia.

The researcher chose to analyze Donald Trump's Interview with News Anchor of ABC News (January 26th, 2017). News anchor at the time was David Muir. It was the first interview of Donald Trump as a president of United States of America. The researcher selected the moment because Donald Trump told so many things, not only about America, but also about the other countries included issues about Muslim. Because of it, the researcher was interested to analyze the utterances of Donald Trump at that time.

The reason to chose Brown and Levinson theory is the accordance of Svarcova and Uher (2008:18) who state that politeness strategiey theory proposed by Brown and Levinson is a very influental theory. On the other hand, Chippini (2009:261) states that, theory of politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) is very suitable theory if the researchers are going to analyze western character. Their theory described four types of politeness strategies. They are: Bald on record, Off record, Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness.

In addition, by conducting this research, the writer may understand the concept of politeness strategies between Asian and Western, because in this study the researcher is an Asian and the object of this research is a Western. The researcher also thinks that politeness startegies are very needed for human to speak and to do it politely with other human. Based on Surah An-Nisa (4 : 148)

اُحِبُّ اللهَ الْجَهْرَ بِالسُّوءِ مِنَ الْقَوْلِ إِلَّا مَنْ ظَلَمَ وَكَانَ اللهُ سَمِيعًا عَلِيمًا ١٤٨

Ibn Abu Thalha related: Allah does not like bad speech (Which is spoken bluntly). Allah does not like praying for ugliness for other unless. He is wronged because Allah does not give him the lightness to pray for the ugliness of others who wrong him, except those who are persecuted, and if he is patient, it is better for him(Al- Atsari in Ibnu Katsir: 117:2000)

Based on the surah and the reasons above, the researcher also hopes by this research the reader has more knowledge about politeness and how important to be behave well in society.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the writer formulated the research question as follow: “How does Donald Trump use politeness strategies in interview with news anchor of ABC News ?

C. Objective of the Research

Objective of the research in this study as follow: “To analyze politeness strategies used by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News”.

D. Significance of The Research

This research was expected to be beneficial in theory and practical. In theory, this research can make the researcher and the reader understand more about politeness strategy and this research can be a reference for the next researchers who want to make a similar research. In practical, this research would make the researcher and the reader to be more open minded about politeness so the researcher and the reader can perform a good quality of politeness in society. Furthermore, this research would make us more considering something before we judge it is polite or not.

E. Scope of the Research

In this study, the researcher focused on the analysis the politeness strategies that used by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News. The researcher used politeness strategies theory by Brown and Levinson (1987). There are four types of politeness strategies described by Brown and Levinson. The strategies are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record-indirect strategies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature consists of previous findings, pertinent ideas and some term related with the research.

A. Previous Findings

The researches of politeness strategy have been done by many researcher, it shows that this study is one of the interesting object to be studied. The writer would like to review the researches done by Pratiknyo (2016), Siadari (2014) and Indriani (2014) as the researcher's previous studies.

The First previous study is a thesis by Pratiknyo (2016) entitled “ A Pragmatic Analysis Of Positive And Negative Politeness Strategies Of Refusals In Richard Linklater's Boyhood”. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method .the data were in form of utterances that contain refusals. The source of the data was Boyhood movie and its script. The researcher used Brown and Levinson theory to analyze the data. The researcher found two results of the study. The first results is the character utilized positive and negative politeness strategies. There are eight substrategies of positive politeness are being utilized by the character. They are: giving gifts to the hearer, joking, being optimistic, including both speaker and hearer wants, intensifying interest to the hearer, avoiding disagreement, and also using in group identity marker. The substrategies that are applied by the character are: minimize the imposition, apologizing, questioning and hedging and stating the face threatening act.

the second result of the study is all of characters consider payoff to be one of the basic factors influencing their choice of showing a certain strategy.

The second previous study is the research of Siadari entitled “Politeness Strategies of the Host’s Utterances in Hitam Putih Talk Show”, September 13th, 2013. In the study, the researcher applies the theory of politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson and the theory of social factors by Holmes in 1992 and also the theory of Speech Act proposed by Yule in 1996. The purpose of the study are to show the kind of politeness strategies applied by the host of Hitam Putih Talk Show, to figure out the most frequent usage of politeness strategies by the host and the last is to explain why the host using the strategies. The researcher found that the host used two utterances of bald on record, one utterance of bald off record, 3 utterances of positive politeness and 11 utterances of negative politeness. The writer also found that positive politeness strategy is the most frequent strategy. The reason for using positive politeness is the speaker recognizes the hearer has desire to be appreciated and respected for making the hearer relax in conversation. The reason for choosing bald on record strategy is the speaker want to show face threatening act with maximum efficiency and emphasizes his intention as good as possible. The reason for choosing negative politeness is the speaker concern with negative face of the people and the last is the reason for using bald off record strategy is the speaker wants to apply face threatening act but the speaker try to avoid the responsibility of doing it.

The last previous study is the research of Indriani (2014) entitled “ Positive Politeness Strategies Used By Grace And Meg In Monte Carlo Movie”. The writer

used descriptive qualitative method and theory of Brown and Levinson was proposed in 1987 to analyze the data. in this study, the researcher found that the main character produced the most frequent of positive politeness in her utterances. The result shows that Grace as the main character produced the highest number of positive politeness in her utterances sub strategy 12: including both hearer and speaker in activity and strategy 4: Using identity group are the most highest number that applied by the main character and Meg. The second frequent of politeness strategy used by the character is sub strategy 1: notice, attend to hearer's want and sub strategy 5: seek agreement. The third position of politeness strategy that applied by the character is sub strategy 2: exaggerating interest, sub strategies 3. The next sub strategy is sub strategy 3: intensifying interest to H and the last is sub strategy 8: Joking as the lowest number of politeness strategy used by the Meg.

In conclusion of these previous findings, the writer found some similarities and a differences. The similarities between this research and the other previous studies are the purpose to analyze the types of politeness strategy and all of previous studies above use theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) about politeness strategies. Then, the difference is none of the previous researches that were purposed to analyze Donald Trump's politeness strategies in interview with news anchor of ABC News.

B. Pertinent Ideas

In analyzing Donald Trump's politeness strategies in interview with ABC News by David Muir, there were several concepts used by the writer. In this chapter, the researcher explains the theories related to the research. They are Discourse analysis,

Spoken Language, Politeness, Politeness Strategies and Western and Asian Politeness.

1. Discourse Analysis

Brown and Yule (1996: 1) explained that the analysis of discourse is the analysis of language in use. McCarthy (1997: 32) discourse analysis is a vast subject area within linguistics, encompassing as it does the analysis of spoken and written language over and above concerns such as the structure of the clause or sentence. Norman Fairclough (1991:265) states that discourse is described as the social practice by which texts Discourse is described as the social practice by which texts (uttered or written) are produce and interpreted by means of cognitive and cultural schematic knowladge termed “member of re-sources”: the necessary of knowladge to interprate the surface structures and meanings of utterances (grammar, semantics, phonology, vocabulary and phonology), the local coherence of the text (pragmatic and cohesion), and the text structure and "point" (presupposition, frames, social location of the text, schemata, cript and intertextuality).

According to Sean Sutherland (2016) Language can be analysed without thinking about the contex. Dicourse analysis means we have to take account of those individual words of the text. People have to know that in the society, the other people use language in many different understanding and context. To understand the contexts, it is neccesary if people want to understanding language. Words, phrases

and clauses have meaning on their own but all of it can be understood by looking at their co-text, their context, the words surround them.

2. Spoken Language

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:158) written and spoken language have some differences. Written down is more simply than written language. The manifestations of the linguistic system are writing and speaking. Between writing and speaking, they have different way to encode the meaning because they have entangled to provide different purposes.

Written language leans to be more independent of its immediate context. While, spoken language is more dependent on its context than written language is. Spoken language depend on the context because of the place, time and the situation between the speaker and hearer can influence the different context and meaning. It can be interpreted in the pronoun or demonstrative from continuous shared context. The other side, written language needs to stand or less by itself. It requires to be independent context. For example, People can begin to write an essay by not mentioning pronoun or demonstrative due to the reader can interpret the meaning.

3. Politeness

Politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening act's toward another (Mills, 2003:6). Though language serves many functions, there are two -the referential and affective

functions which are particularly pervasive and basic (Holmes 1955:5). According to Yule (1996:60), the definition of politeness is a way to perform alertness toward the someone's face. The face both of the speaker and the hearer is one of important thing to consider in conversation. Kasper (1990:3206) differentiates between the commonsense view of politeness, referring to adequate social behavior and considerateness towards others. While according to Geoffrey Leech (1983) politeness is a form of behavior that establishes and maintains comity.

Watts (2003:255) made an influential contribution to face saving view of politeness. He argues that politeness theory should not be utterly equaled to face theories. As mentioned, he distinguishes between first-order and second-order politeness and notes that (im)politeness aims "to explain how all the interactants engaged in an ongoing verbal interaction negotiate the development of emergent networks and evaluate their own position and the position of others within those networks"

Holtgraves (2002:38) states that postulating link between numerous aspect of language use and interpersonal variables is the advantage of politeness theory. The theory is very appreciated because that is truly an approach of social psychological to language use. His positive opinion is suitable in regards of bringing conceptual view how language use can be described in comprehensive method.

The key term of politeness is "face". The definition is proposed by Goffman (1967:215) and Brown and Levinson (19:1987). They depicts that politeness as

showing concern face of the people. Face is the concept that represents the self esteem of the people, that are something being emotionally, maintained, enhanced that consan be lost. Goffman (1967:5) also states that the term of “face” can be defined as the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself or herself by the line other assume he has taken during a particular contact. It can be conclude that the term “face” means that an image of self depicted in term approved of social attributes-albeit an image that others can share, as when people make a good performing for his religion or him profession by making a good showing for himself.

The other terms related politeness strategy are positive face and negative face. Positive face means that the want of the person that his wants be desirable to at least some others or positive face is related about solidarity and desire to be accepted in social group that has the same purpose. While negative face means that the want of the person that his action be unimpeded by the others. Negative face also can be defined as desire of the person to be independent. Brown and Levinson (1987:65-67) states that there are some actions which can threat the postive or negative face of the others. The kinds of actions are named Face Threatening Act (FTA). Brown and Levinson describes that Face Threatening Act as the acts that disobey the hearer’s need of keeping him self-esteem and be appreciated or be respected.

4. Politeness Strategies

Politeness theory suggests the interaction strategy in social life so the people can use to save the face of the hearer upon the effect of face threatening act. There are

some actions can threat negative face and positive face namely interruption, complaint, critic, threat and strong expression of emotion. To convey face threatening act, there are some ways to convey it. Such as it can be conveyed indirectly, directly and more polite. These ways are named politeness strategies. Brown and Levinson divided politeness strategies into four kinds. They are: Bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and also bald off record. The explanation and example of each types of politeness strategies as follow:

1) Bald on Record strategy

The first type that will be introduced by the researcher is Bald on Record strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987: 68) states that bald on record strategy can be described as a strategy when the speaker expected to say clearly and directly what he wants to the hearer so the hearer can hear or do the want's of the speaker without having strive to minimize threat to the face of the hearer. Bald on record also can be defined as a strategy that used by the speaker to do face threatening act with more efficiency than he/she wants to gratify the face of the hearer wants.

Example of Bald on record strategy :

Host : *"Why do not you get any job yet?"*

It can be seen clearly that the utterance above is a kind of bald off record strategy. The speaker give a question to the hearer directly and very simply about the hearer's job. The hearer asked a question without any hedge or additional word to minimize the threat of the hearer face. The speaker also did not use any small talk that

makes the question become indirect. The speaker used this strategy due to he wanted to ask a simply more question that to satisfy the hearer's face.

2) Positive Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) states that politeness strategy is a strategy where the speaker wants to satisfy the hearer's face. Politeness strategy can also be defined as a strategy when the speaker wants to keep the positive face of the hearer. There are 15 substrategies of politeness strategy. They are: 1) notice, attend to the hearer, 2) Exaggerate, 3) Intensify interest to the hearer, 4) use in group identity marker, 5) Seek agreement, 6) Avoid disagreement, 7)Presuppose/raise/assert common ground, 8) Joke, 9) Assert or presuppose the speaker's knowledge of and concern for the hearer's wants, 10) Offer and promise, 11) Be optimistic, 12) Include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity, 13) Give or ask for reason, 14) Assume or assert reciprocity, 15) Give gifts to the hearer (Cooperation, goods, symphaty and understanding). The explanation and the example of sub strategies as follow:

a. Sub strategy 1 : Notice, attend to H (his interest, wants, needs, goals)

In this strategy, the speaker is expected to take notice to the hearer's attribute such as the appearance, possession, or anything related to the hearer. The example of this strategy as follow:

"Jim, you'r really good at solving computer problems." I hope that you can help me to solve the liltle problem of my computer.

The utterance above is categorized as positive politeness strategy, strategy 1. It can be seen clearly that the speaker shows notice about Ji ability by saying “you’re really good at solving...” by saying “you’re really good at...” Actually, the intention of the speaker is to ask Jim to help him to solve his computer problem. However, the speaker, at first, chooses to say that Jim is good at solving computer problem to satisfy Jim’s positive-face wants and to minimize the face threatening act.

b. Sub strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

Exaggerate is used when the speaker delivers his feeling trough interest, approval or symphaty towards the hearer. The expressing below is the example of sub strategy 2:

“what a fantastic garden you have!”

Exagerate can be applied if the speaker performs his interest, simphaty or approval to the hearer. That is used with overstated stress and intonation.

c. Sub strategy 3: Intensify interest to H.

In this stretegy, the speaker shows that he/she has the same common goal with the hearer by making the hearer intesifies the interest towards the speaker. The example of this strategy as follow:

“I come down the stair and what do you think I see? A huge mess all over the place”.

In conducting this strategy, speaker may stress the interest and good intention to hearer. In this case, speaker can express his good intention dramatically and give good response to hearer in order to create a good story in the conversation.

d. Sub strategy 4: Use in group identity markers

This strategy leads the speaker to deliver certain words which indicate the connection between him/her and the hearer. Those words can be in form of addressing, in-group language or dialect, jargon and slang, and contraction and ellipsis, for example:

“Come here, honey”

The speaker uses ‘honey’ as a mark of group identity. The speaker considers to minimize the relatively power and difference status or position between him/her. Thus, FTA or face threatening act is repaired and the speaker can satisfy the positive face of the hearer.

e. Sub strategy 5: Seek Agreement

Sub strategy 5 can be applied if the speaker uses repetition and safe the topic. In this sub strategy, the speaker may talk about the topic believed to be right by the hearer. Agreement can also be taken by repetition. For example:

G: “...from the Disney, I have been called”

H: *“You have been called, from the abroad”*

The speaker can repeat the important utterances of the hearer. The more The speaker knows about the hearer, the more he/she can save the topic. The speaker that apply this strategy means that he/she wants to satisfy the positive face of the hearer.

f. Sub strategy 6: Avoid Disagreement

The speaker can avoid disagreement by pretending to agree with the hearer lying with a good intention (white lie), choosing to be vague with the opinion.

A: Can you hear me?

B: *Barely*

The speakers may go in twisting their utterances so as to appear to agree or to hide disagreement.

g. Sub strategy 7: Presuppose / raise / assert common ground

There are several ways to show this strategy such as by using gossip, deixis, and presupposition. The following expression is the example of this strategy.

"I had a really hard time learning to drive, didn't I?"

Personal center switches speaker to hearer. This is where the speaker speaks as if the hearer were speaker, or hearer's knowledge were equal to speaker's knowledge

h. Sub strategy 8: Joke

Joke is used to stress that the speaker and the hearer have the common

background knowledge and values. In addition, this strategy is often used by the speaker since joke is a basic technique in positive politeness which can be used to minimize the face threatening act, for the example:

S : *“How about lending my this old heap of junk?”* (Heap of junk refers to hearer’s new BMW)

The utterance above shows that the speaker uses joke to satisfy the hearer and let the conversation be more relax so it can keep the positive face of the hearer.

- i. Sub strategy 9: Assert or presuppose S’s knowledge of and concern for Hearer’s wants

One way indicating that S and H are cooperators and they have potential to put pressure on H to cooperate with S, is to assert of H's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants in with them.

“I know you love chocolate ice cream, but there is no chocolate ice cream left, so I bought you chocolate cakes instead”

By doing this strategy, the hearer will feel that the speaker does a good cooperation him/her

- j. Sub strategy 10: Offer and promise

In this strategy, the speaker shows his/her good intention towards the hearer by offering or promising something. This strategy can ease the potential thread of some face threatening acts since delivering offer or promise is one strategy to satisfy the hearer’s positive-face wants. The expression below is the example of this strategy:

“I will drop by sometimes next week”.

The speaker try to satisfy the hearer By applying this strategy, the speaker try to demosntrate his good intention in satisfying the hearer’s positive face.

k. Sub strategy 11: Be optimistic

This strategy makes the speaker assume that the hearer wants what the speaker wants to do and it will lead the hearer to help the speaker achieve the goal since both of them are in the same interest.

“wait you haven't brushed your hair!”

The utterances above shows that the speaker wants the hearer to do something by saying his wants in term that the speaker assumes the hearer wants that thing.

l. Sub strategy 12: Including both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity.

This sub strategy can let the hearer to feel that speaker and hearer belong to the same group. The example as follow:

“I’m feeling really hungry. Let’s stop for a bite.”

The utterance above shows that the speaker feels hungry. Then, the speaker asks the hearer to stop doing something because the speaker wants. To state the speaker wants, he uses the inclusive form of we “let’s”. By using the word, the speaker can avoid to threat the hearer’s face. That also can let the hearer to feel that speaker and hearer belong to the same group.

m. Sub strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reason

This strategy works when the speaker includes the hearer in the conversation by giving reasons to give an image that the hearer wants what the speaker wants. Positive politeness strategy can be conveyed with indirect suggestion. For example:

"Why don't we go to the beach?"

The speaker tries to use a question to state an indirect suggestion to the hearer. The speaker's utterance will lead the hearer to think that there is a good choice to go to beach.

n. Sub strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

This strategy gives a chance to the speaker to deliver his/her reciprocal right. The example of this sub strategy as follow:

"I'll do X for you if you do Y for me" or "I did X for you last week, so you do Y for me this week"

The speaker can show the cooperation between him and the hearer by stating reciprocal right. It can minimize the face threatening act and also can keep the positive face of the hearer.

o. Sub strategy 15: Give gift to the hearer (cooperation, sympathy, good, and understanding)

Speaker should give some gifts to satisfy the hearer. The gifts can be goods, sympathy, understanding and cooperative. Every person basically loves to be liked, cared about, listened and understood.

“He is a very smart student”

The speaker try to satisfy the hearer by stating the utterance above. It can keep the positive face of the hearer. That is why this strategy might be useful.

3) **Negative Politeness**

Brown and Levinson (1987) states that negative politeness strategy is a strategy to save negative face of the hearer. Negative politeness insists that the speaker respects and recognizes the face of the hearer's wants and will not disturb the freedom of the hearer in action. Brown and Levinson also classify negative politeness into 10 sub strategies: 1. Be conventionally indirect 2. Question, hedge 3. Be pessimistic 4. Minimize the imposition 5. Give deference 6. Apologize 7. Impersonalize S and H (Avoid the pronouns 'I' and 'You') 8. State the FTA as general rule 9. Nominalize 10. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebted H. The researcher explains the sub strategies as follows:

a. Sub strategy 1 : Be conventionally indirect

The speaker delivers the utterance which has contextually clear meaning yet different from its literal meaning. The most common way to show this strategy is by uttering indirect speech acts. For example:

“Can you please pass the salt”

The utterance above shows that the speaker try to deliver an indirect request to the hearer. The intention of the speaker is not about prosperity of the hearer to pass

the salt or not. Although the speaker asks the hearer whether the hearer can pass the salt. The real intention of the speaker is to make the hearer give the salt to the speaker.

b. Sub strategy 2 : Question and hedge

The use of hedge by a speaker can save the hearer's negative face since by putting a hedge the strength of an utterance will be modified. For example as follow:

"I wonder whether I could just sort of ask you a little question"

The utterance above shows that the speaker tries to satisfy the negative face of the hearer by lessening the force of impressing him/her by saying the phrase "a little" and "soft of". So the negative face of the hearer will be served.

c. Sub strategy 3 : Be pessimistic

In this strategy, the speaker addresses the hearer's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt whether the hearer can obtain what the speaker's need or not.

"If you have a little time to spare for me this night, I'd like to talk about something"

The speaker uses the remote possibility marker. It can be seen when the speaker says "If you had a little time..." By producing the utterance, the speaker succeeds in reforming the negative face of the hearer since the speaker gives an option indirectly to the hearer. Even though the hearer will accept or reject it.

d. Sub strategy 4 : Minimize the imposition

The speaker can apply this strategy by making the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition look smaller. This kind of strategy is often signaled by the use of the words ‘only’, ‘a little’, and ‘a few’, etc. For example:

“Could I meet you for just a minute ?”

The utterance above shows that the speaker try to minimize the imposition by saying *“for just a minute”*. While the real objective of the speaker is to talk for some minutes to the hearer.

e. Sub strategy 5 :Give deference

This strategy persuades the speaker to use honorifics expressions when the speaker mentions the hearer. The example as follow:

“My teacher, I want to submit my assignment”

Based on the utterance above, the speaker emphasizez the social distance between the speaker and the hearer by using “my teacher”. The aim of the speaker is to satisfy the negative face wants of the speaker. So the hearer will accept the face threatening act.

f. Sub strategy 6 : Apologize

In using this strategy, the speaker can admit the impingment, perform his reluctance and beg forgiveness to the hearer upon the face threatening act given.

“I don’t want to leave you, but “

The utterance above can minimize the imposition towards negative face of the hearer.

g. Sub strategy 7 : Impersonalize S and H (Avoid the pronouns ‘I’ and ‘You’)

In order to make this strategy works, the speaker has to avoid the pronouns ‘I’ and ‘you’ to make the situation seems more formal than usual. The aim of removing the two elements, is to keep the distance between the speaker and the hearer in conversation.

“ Do that for me ”

The utterance above shows that the speaker tries to avoid the usage of pronoun “You” and “I”. By removing the subject and the object, the speaker can satisfy the negative face of the hearer.

h. Sub strategy 8: State Face Threatening Act as General Rule.

In this strategy, the speaker shows that he/she actually does not want to impinge the hearer’s face but he/she has to do it because of the circumstances.

“ You must wear a long skirt because it is the rule of this faculty ”

The speaker performs that he/ she does not want to force the hearer but the speaker has to utilize it due to the general rule. The general rule of the utterances is marked by saying the statement “*to follow international regulations*”

i. Sub strategy 9 : Nominalize

In this strategy, the speaker nominalizes the subject to make the utterance sounds more formal which leads the speaker to satisfy the hearer’s negative-face wants. For example:

“ *Your good performance* on the stage impressed me”

The utterance above shows that the speaker is success in making the utterance sounds formal since the speaker applies the words “good performance” as the subject. by applying this strategy, the speaker can keep the distance between him/her and the hearer.

j. Sub strategy 10 : Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H

This strategy leads the speaker to minimize the imposition by delivering something to the hearer as a debt if the hearer agrees to do something for the speaker’s advantage. By utilizing this strategy, the speaker succeeds to save the negative face of the hearer since the hearer can feel that the speaker has an obligation if the hearer accepts to do what the speaker wants. The example of this sub strategy as follow:

“I’d be really grateful if you would”

The example shows that the speaker does the indirect request to make the hearer fulfill the speaker’s wants. The example above shows that the speaker debt to the hearer by using the words “I’d be really grateful”.

4) Off Record Strategy

Off record is the last strategy of politeness strategy theory proposed by Brown and Levinson. Bald off record is a strategy that lets the speaker to utilize indirect FTA. The strategy is used by the S who desires to do FTA but he/she do not want to take the full responsibility for doing it. Brown and Levinson divided this strategy into 15 sub strategies: 1) Give hints, 2) Give association clues, 3) Presuppose, 4) Understate, 5) Overstate, 6) Use tautologise, 7) Use contradistion, 8) Be ironic, 9) Use metaphor, 10) Use rhetorical question, 11) Be ambiguous, 12) Be vague 13) Over generalize, 14) Displace the hearer, 15) Use ellipsis, be incomplete.

The writer explains the sub strategies of Off Record as follows:

a. Sub strategy 1 : Give hints

In this strategy, the speaker may state utterance which is implicitly relevant and makes the hearer to interpret the relevance by himself/herself, for example:

“This soup’s a bit bland”

The utterances above shows that the speaker utilizes the indirect request to the hearer. Actually, the speaker wants the hearer to pass the salt of the soups, but the speaker states his request indirectly.

b. Sub strategy 2 : Give association clues

This strategy leads the speaker to violate the maxim of relevance by mentioning something which is related to the hearer's action, for instance:

"Oh God, this room is too hot"

The example shows that the speaker says that the room is too hot. It makes the hearer do something that the speaker wants.

c. Sub strategy 3 : Presuppose

The speaker may deliver contextual relevant utterance yet violate the maxim of relevance only at the level of its presupposition.

"I washed the car again today"

The example shows that the speaker tries to deliver criticism to the hearer. The utterance above states indirectly that the speaker has washed his car before the speaker lends the car to the other but the speaker have to wash the car again because it gets dirty again. The speaker used the word "again" that can make the hearer finds the relevance situation of the presupposed moment by looking for the relevance situation.

d. Sub strategy 4 : Understate

Understate leads the speaker to make the hearer interpret the face threatening act by himself. The example of this sub strategy as follow:

“He is like a bad boy”

The example shows that the speaker has the real intention to state that the hearer is a bad boy. Yet, infact of stating it, the speaker understates it by using the word “like”.

e. Sub strategy 5 : Overstate

In this strategy the speaker says more than is required. For example:

“There are thousand reason why I love you”

The utterance above shows that the speaker try to overstates so the hearer thinks that the hearer really loves him/her.

f. Sub strategy 6 : Use tautologies

This strategy violates the maxim of quantity since this strategy leads the speaker to repeat at least two similar words at one sentence.

“My money is my money”

The speaker performs sub strategy 6 by repeating the words “ my money”. By saying the repetition, the speaker also violates the maxim of quality.

g. Sub strategy 7 : Use contradictions

Maxim of quality is violated in this strategy since the speaker delivers his/her idea towards something by using contradictory expressions at the same time.

“He is diligent and lazy”

The utterance above shows that the speaker states a contradiction by saying “diligent and lazy”. By stating the contradiction, the speaker makes the hearer guesses the real opinion of him/her.

h. Sub strategy 8: Be ironic

This strategy is considered as a violation to maxim of quality since the speaker of this strategy delivers an utterance which is contradictory with his real intention.

“Nice weather, isn’t it ?”

The example shows that the speaker delivers an indirect expression to the postman who gets wet due to rain. The speaker does not state directly the fact but he/she chooses to deliver “weather is nice” as an indirect comment to the postman. By saying the utterances, the speaker be ironic to the hearer.

i. Sub strategy 9 : Use metaphor

The use of metaphors is the strategy in off record which violates the maxim of quality since metaphors is an expression which is literally false. For example:

“ He is real fish”

The utterances above shows that the speaker utilizes a metaphor by saying “a real fish” to describe someone. The speaker delivers the utterance because “He” can swim, slimy, drink or coldblooded like a fish.

j. Sub strategy 10 : Use rhetorical questions

This strategy violates the maxim of quality since the speaker delivers question without having intention to obtain the answer, for instance:

“How was I know “

The utterance above shows that the speaker tries to use a question that has no need to be answered by the hearer. The speaker also lessens face threatening act by delivering the incomplete question.

k. Sub strategy 11 : Be ambiguous

The speaker may deliver his/her ambiguity by delivering metaphor expression through this strategy, for instance:

“John’s a pretty sharp/smooth cookie”

The speaker makes the hearer to interpret the real opinion of the speaker by saying “sharp/smooth cookie” either as insult or praise to the hearer.

l. Sub strategy 12 : Be Vague

The speaker delivers the face threatening act by being vague about the object of the face threatening act. For example as follow:

“Looks like someone who takes my wallet”

The example shows that the speaker is being vague about someone of FTA. The speaker uses the word “someone” infact of using the name of the object that the speaker means.

m. Sub strategy 13 : Over generalize

In this strategy, the speaker makes the hearer to decide whether the general rule applies to him or not. For example of this strategy as follow:

“children like weep”

The utterance above shows that the speaker delivers the general opinion to deliver face threatening act. The aim of delivering the statement is to avoid face threatening act.

n. Sub strategy 14 : Displace hearer

This strategy leads the speaker to pretend that he/she delivers the face threatening act to someone who is not the real target of the face threatening act yet hope that the real target discovers that he/she is the real target. For example:

“Can you pass the paper?” (a teacher to the student)

The utterance above shows that the speaker tries to ask the other student to pass the paper. Although, the student's real intention is to make the other student pass the paper in the teacher's table. Instead to ask directly to the teacher, the student displace the hearer by delivering the responsibility to the other student even though his intention is to make the teacher do it.

o. Sub strategy 15 : Be incomplete, use ellipsis.

In this strategy, a speaker may not end his/her utterance in order to leave the face

threatening act half undone. By doing that kind of thing, the speaker succeeds in avoiding the responsibility of doing face threatening act since the hearer will interpret the speaker's intention by himself/herself, for instance:

"Well, I didn't hear you..."

The utterance above shows that the speaker tries to perform sub strategy 15. The speaker delivers that he does not hear the utterances. By utilizing this strategy, that is fix that the speaker successes to avoid the responsibility of face threatening act.

5. Asian and Western Politeness

Each culture has a different perception of what is polite, and each language has various devices for expressing politeness. Some situations call for more politeness than others. Differences in politeness systems reflect differences in social relationships and values. People from different cultures do not always share ideas as to what is polite and what is not. Watts (2003:14) claims that even the lexemes polite and politeness may vary in meaning and connotations. Nevertheless there is no absolute divide between East and West in politeness. Consider the concepts of 'collective, group culture' (East) and 'individualist, egalitarian culture' (West). These are not absolutes, they are positions on a scale. All polite communication implies that the speaker is taking account of both individual and group values. In the East, the group values are more powerful, whereas in the West, individual values are.

American culture is generally referred to as a culture highly utilizing positive politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1987:102). Americans are very direct communicators. They tend to convey their entire message verbally, paying less

attention to body language. Americans also are expected to get to the point. This does not mean courtesy is disregarded in communication, but it does mean that Americans may sometimes miss nuances in conversation or some types of humour. Building respect and helping others in the community are also values held by most Americans. Harris (2005:5) states that The majority of Americans are satisfied with their present life and are happy with their current job or occupation. So it concludes that Americans are optimistic people because they happy with their job or occupation. In Addition, Harris (2005:8) also states that Americans agree that older people should be respected. Even they are known as individualist.

Gu Yueguo (1990:237) stresses that Asian politeness requires conformity to social norms and conventions. Generally, Indonesian society is very status conscious. It is important to address others with the proper title such as “Bapak” (Father, Sir) or “Ibu” (Mother, Madam) for older people and “Mbak” (Miss, Sister) or “Mas” (Brother) for younger people. Forshee (2006:32) claims that Indonesians become uncomfortable when addressed by Westerners who drop these formal titles when talking to them, as they then feel disrespectful to those with whom they are speaking. Such formality confuses Americans and Europeans, especially in casual situations.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter presents Research Method, Research Object, Research Instrument, Data Collection Technique and Technique of Data Analysis.

A. Research Method

The researcher applied descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Based on the accordance of Kothari (2004: 2-3), descriptive research is a research that allows the researcher to observe anything related to the object of the research without having a right to control it. On the other side, this research is classified as qualitative research. Since the data of this research is qualitative phenomenon which may not be measured by exact instrument. Jansen and Jankowski (2004:4) state that a qualitative research observes the production of meaning which is closely related to cultural and social phenomenon.

The method was applied based on Brown and Levinson theory about politeness strategy that has four types: Bald on record, Off record, Negative politeness and Positive Politeness. The researcher applied this method because the researcher described and analyzed every politeness strategies of Donald Trump.

B. Research Object

In this research, the researcher took the data from the video of Donald Trump and David Muir in ABC News. The video was taken from a source: http://youtu.be/SkHa2-c_8k. The duration of the video is 23:15 minutes. Donald Trump is a president of United States. But, the researcher focused on what Donald Trump said. The interview happened on January 26, 2017. In the interview, Donald Trump conversed so many things not only about America, but also about religion and the other countries.

C. Research Instrument

The researcher in this research used note taking instrument. After reading the transcript, the researcher made some notes to classify the important unit related to the problems and research object. The researcher made some notes to classify the utterances of Donald Trump when he was interviewed by news anchor of ABC News

D. Data Collection Technique

The researcher in this study used some steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Selecting the Donald Trump's interview.

The research selected the Donald Trump's interview carefully, there are so many interviews of Donald Trump in different media. But, the researcher chose the interview by David Muir in ABC News. The researcher chose the interview because at the time, Donald Trump told so many things about America, religion and the other countries. After that, the researcher downloaded the video on You Tube. In addition,

the interview is the first interview of Donald Trump as a president of United States of America.

2. Watching the video

The researcher watched the video in order to understand the situation when Donald Trump was interviewed by David Muir.

3. Transcribing the Utterances of Donald Trump

While watching the video, the researcher transcribed the utterances of Donald Trump to get a relevant data about the interview.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the data were analyzed in following steps:

1. Coding the utterances of Donald Trump that
2. The researcher identified the politeness strategies used by Donald Trump
3. The researcher classified the types of politeness strategies used by Donald

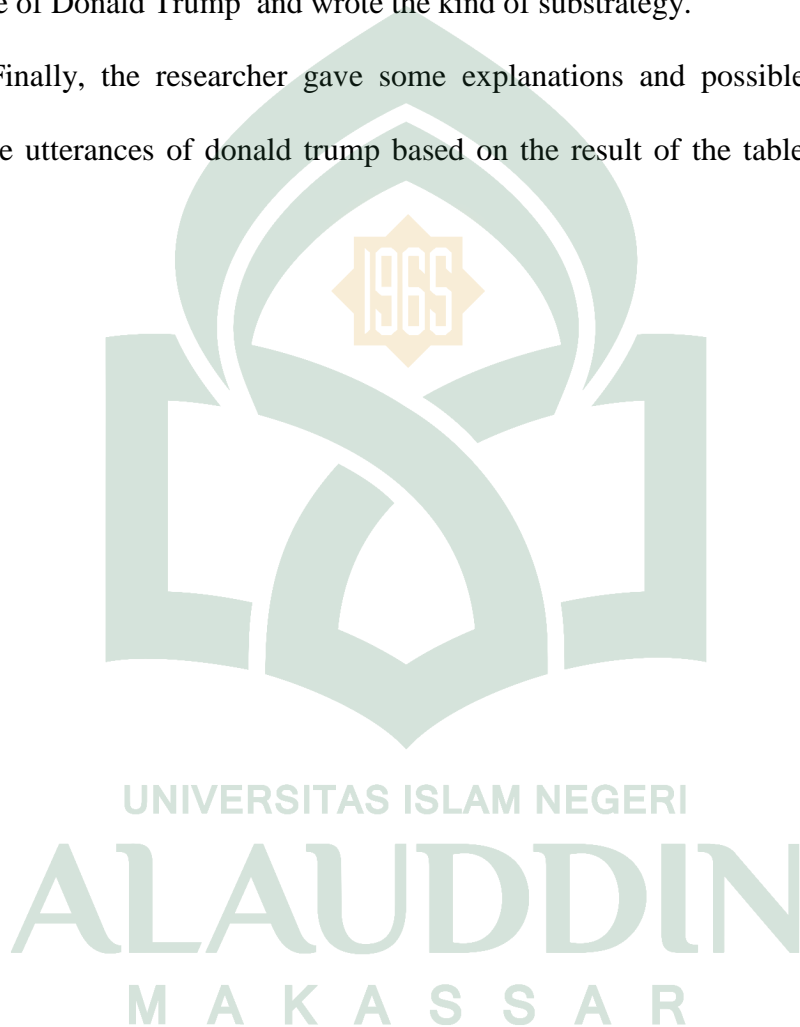
Trump. the researcher used table to categorize the utterances of Donald Trump into four types of politeness strategies based on theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). The researcher used a table, such as :

No.	Utterance	Types of Politeness Strategies				Sub Strategy
		Bald on Record	Positive Politeness	Negative Politeness	Bald off Record	
1.						
2.						
3.						

4.						
----	--	--	--	--	--	--

The researcher marked one of column of politeness strategies based on the utterance of Donald Trump and wrote the kind of substrategy.

4. Finally, the researcher gave some explanations and possible configuration about the utterances of donald trump based on the result of the table in the second step.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. The finding parts present the result of the data analysis of politeness strategy used by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News, David Muir. Meanwhile the discussion part presents the detail description of the data findings.

A. Findings

After identifying and analyzing the data, the researcher finds some types of politeness strategy used by Donald Trump in interview with news anchor of ABC News. They are classified into four types of politeness strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. In the following table the researcher shows the result.

1. Types of Politeness Strategy Used By Donald Trump In Interview with News Anchor of ABC News

Table 4.1 Types of Politeness Strategy

No	Types of Politeness Strategy	Sub Strategy of Politeness Strategy	Data
1	Bald On Record		14

2	Positive Politeness	Exaggerate by Approval	1
		Seek Agreement	1
		Avoid Disaagrement	1
		Offer and promise	7
		Be Optimistic	6
		Include both S and H Activity	1
		Ask for reason	1
		Give Gifts to the Hearer by Cooperation	1
3	Negative Politeness	Give Deverence	6
		Imprsonalize S and H	1
		Avoid pronoun “I” and “You”	
4	Bald Off Record	Give Association Clues	1
		Overstate	2
		Use Contradiction	1
		Use Metaphore	3
		Use Rhetorica Qustion	1

Total	48
-------	----

Table 4.1 indicates that Donald Trump executed all of types of politeness strategy. There are 14 bald on record strategies, 19 positive politeness strategies, 7 negative politeness strategies and 8 bald off record strategies.

1. Bald on Record

Table 4.1 shows that there are 14 bald on record strategies used by Donald Trump. Brown and Levinson (1987: 68) state that bald on record strategy can be described as a strategy where the speaker is expected to state directly the message or utterance that he/she wants the hearer to hear without having effort to minimize threats to the hearer's face. Extract 1 below shows the bald on record strategy used by Donald Trump.

Extract 1:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: According to Pew report, then he's -- then he's groveling again. *You know, I always talk about the reporters that grovel when they wanna write something that you wanna hear but not necessarily millions of people wanna hear or have to hear.*

The utterance in Extract 1 is a kind of bald on record strategy. It can be seen directly because Donald Trump stated the utterance directly to David Muir without any hedge or addition words to minimize the threat. Donald Trump also mentioned

the word “Reporters” and it can threaten the reporters’ face who watched or listened the interview, included David Muir.

Extract 2:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I've seen crowds before. Big, big crowds. That was some crowd. When I looked at the numbers that happened to come in from all of the various sources, we had the biggest audience in the history of inaugural speeches. I said the men and women that I was talking to who came out and voted will never be forgotten again. *Therefore I won't allow you or other people like you to demean that crowd and to demean the people that came to Washington, D.C., from faraway places because they like me.* But more importantly they like what I'm saying.

In the utterance above, Donald Trump threatened the David Muir’s face because he stated directly what he wants to do Face Threatening Act. It can be seen clearly because he also mentioned “You or other people like you”. It is automatically threaten David Muir and others as his listeners.

2. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy has 15 sub strategy. In this case, Donald Trump just used some sub strategies of positive politeness. They are sub strategy 2 (Exaggerate), sub strategy 5 (Seek Agreement), sub strategy 6 (Avoid Disagreement), sub strategy 10 (Offer, promise), sub strategy 11 (Be optimistic), sub strategy 12 (Include both S and H in the activity), sub strategy 13 (Ask for Reason), sub strategy 15 (Give gifts to H).

Sub Strategy 2 : Exaggerate (Interest, approval, sympathy to H)

Based on the table 4.1, there is one of the sub strategy 2 that is applied by Donald Trump.

Extract 3:

DAVID MUIR: So, they'll pay us back?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *Yeah, absolutely, 100 percent.*

By saying “*Yeah, absolutely, 100 percent*” means that Donald Trump showed his approval towards David Muir. Donald Trump executed this strategy while sat face to face with the news anchor. Donald Trump sat with upright body position and he did not move his two hands.

a. Sub strategy 5 : Seek Agreement

Based on the table 4.1, there is one of sub strategy 5 that is applied by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News.

Extract 4:

DAVID MUIR: ... those people who are on the rolls voted, that there are millions of illegal votes?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *I didn't say there are millions. But I think there could very well be millions of people. That's right.*

Donald Trump tried to safe the topic by saying “*I didn't say there are millions. But I think there could very well be millions of people. That's right*” He also used it to make sure that the isteners did not missunderstanding about the topic. Moreover, to safe this topic and to keep positive face of the listeners can also be emphasize by repetition. In this case, Donald Trump repeat “*million of people*” to keep positive face of David Muir.

b. Sub strategy 6 : Avoid Disagreement

Table 4.1 indicates that there is 1 of the sub strategy 6 that is applied by Donald Trump.

Extract 5:

DAVID MUIR: Within months?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *I would say in months. Yeah, I would say in months. Certainly planning is starting immediately*

Donald Trump executed this strategy to avoid disagreement between him and David Muir. The speaker tried to convince the hearer by repeating some words and it can hide the disagreement. Donald Trump also said it in front of David Muir with fast intonation and flat tone of voice.

c. Sub strategy 10 : Offer and Promise

Based on table 4.1, there are seven of sub strategy ten used by Donald Trump. Two of them are shown in the sentence:

Extract 6:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *Part of my whole victory was that the men and women of this country who have been forgotten will never be forgotten again.*

Donald Trump demonstrated good intention in satisfying hearers positive face. Donald Trump promised the ones by giving a new expectation about the better life. To support his promised, he sat upright body position and moved his hand towards all of men and women.

Extract 7:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I would do -- *I wanna keep our country safe. I wanna keep our country safe.*

At the time, Donald Trump also promised that he wants to keep USA. It means that Donald Trump wanted to satisfy the hearer or in this case the American. In this case, He used word “*wanna*” that means the utterance is a form of promise.

d. Sub strategy 11 : Be Optimistic

Be optimistic is one of sub strategy to keep positive face of the hearer. Based on table 4.1, there are six of sub strategy eleven that is applied by Donald Trump. Two of them are shown as follow:

Extract 8:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: All it is, is we'll be reimbursed at a later date from whatever transaction we make from Mexico. Now, I could wait a year and I could hold off the wall. *But I wanna build the wall. We have to build the wall. We have to stop drugs from pouring in. We have to stop people from just pouring into our country.* We have no idea where they're from. And I campaigned on the wall. And it's very important. But that wall will cost us nothing.

The utterance is categorized as sub strategy 11 (Be Optimistic). He stated same plans to keep USA such as “*But I wanna build the wall. We have to build the wall. We have to stop drugs from pouring in. We have to stop people from just pouring into our country*”. He did it to satisfy the hearer’s or the speaker’s wants and it also to keep positive face of the hearer.

Extract 9:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I want them to fix the problem. *You can't have thousands of people being shot in a city, in a country that I happen to be*

president of. Maybe it's okay if somebody else is president. I want them to fix the problem. They have a problem that's very easily fixable.

The speaker, in this case Donald Trump seen very optimist with himself as a president. It shows when he said *“in a country that I happen to be president of. Maybe it's okay if somebody else is president”* it satisfies the hearers (American) because of their president optimist to keep safety the country. Donald Trump said the utterance with a slowly tone and very clear intonation.

e. Sub strategy 12 : Include both S and H in the activity

Based on table 4.1, Donald Trump utilized once sub strategy twelve. It can be seen below:

Extract 10:

DAVID MUIR: But 3 to 5 million illegal votes?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *Well, we're gonna find out.* But it could very well be that much. Absolutely.

The conversation above, Donald Trump used “we”. It means that Donald Trump and David Muir will do same activity. They will be find out the illegal votes in presiden election. The speaker lets the hearer feels that both of the speaker and hearer belong to in the same activity.

f. Sub strategy 13 : Give (or ask for) reason

Based on table 4.1, there is one of sub strategy thirteen. It can be seen below:

Extract 11:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *Excuse me, then why did he write the report?*

Donald Trump tried to ask a reason to David Muir. He also used “Excuse me” to keep positive face of the hearer before asking a question. By asking the question, Donald Trump satisfied the news anchor because he had an opportunity to utter his idea. He asked it to David Muir while lifting his right hand up

g. Sub strategy 15 : Give gifts to H (Good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Table 4.1 indicates that Donald Trump applied once sub strategy fifteen. It can be seen below:

Extract 12:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *OK, so I'm glad you asked*

Donald Trump satisfied David Muir by saying “, *so I'm glad you asked*” it shows that Donald Trump like with the question of David Muir, so he gave gift to David Muir a sympathy. David Muir also be satisfied because basically every person loves to be liked, cared about, listened and understood.

3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategy has 10 sub strategies but the researcher just found two sub strategies that was applied by Donald Trump. Those sub strategies are strategy 5 (Give Deference) and sub strategy 7 (Impersonalize S and H).

a. Sub strategy 5 : Give Deference

Based on table 4.1, there are six of sub strategy five that are applied by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News. Two of them are:

Extract 13:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: But so far they have been unable. It's been going on for years. And I wasn't president. So, look, when *President Obama* was there two weeks ago making a speech, very nice speech. Two people were shot and killed during his speech. You can't have that.

Donald Trump used "Presiden" to still esteem Obama as a President. Thus, the utterance looks more polite. Donal Trump said the utterance with upright body.

He also said it with slow and flat intonation, face to face with David Muir.

Extract 14:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... no, I wanna -- *I will rely on General Mattis*. And I'm gonna rely on those two people and others. And if they don't wanna do it, it's 100 percent okay with me. Do I think it works? Absolutely

The utterance above is categorized as sub strategy 5. Donald Trump delivered the word "General" to satisfy the negative face wants of the speaker. So it can be seen clearly that in this case Donal Trump appreciated a person who has a position. He explained it while lifting his right hand as well as spoke with a pretty quickl tone.

- b. Sub strategy 7 : impersonalize S and H (Avoid the pronouns "I" and "You")

Table 4.1 indicates that there is one of sub strategy seven that is applied by Donald Trump. It can be seen below:

Extract 15:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *We should've kept -- excuse me. We should've taken the oil. And if we took the oil you wouldn't have ISIS. And we would have had wealth. We have spent right now \$6 trillion in the Middle East. And our country is falling apart.*

Donald Trump showed that he avoided the usage of the pronoun "I" and "You" and he chose to produce "We" and "Our" . He did it to keep the distance

between him and David Muir. Donald Trump said it with the body slightly leaning forward. He also said it with fast intonation.

4. Off Record

In interview with David Muir, Donald Trump applied 4 sub strategies of off record strategy. They are sub strategy 2 (Give association clues) , sub strategy 5(Overstate) , sub strategy 9 (Use metaphor) and sub strategy 10 (Use rhetorical question).

a. Sub strategy 2 : Give Association Clues.

The researcher finds one of sub strategy two that is applied by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC News. The utterances as below:

Extract 16:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We're gonna launch an investigation to find out. And then the next time -- *and I will say this, of those votes cast, none of 'em come to me. None of 'em come to me. They would all be for the other side. None of 'em come to me.* But when you look at the people that are registered: dead, illegal and two states and some cases maybe three states -- we have a lot to look into.

The utterance above shows that Donald Trump gave a clue that none of the illegal votes come to him, but come to the other side. It makes the hearer guesses the utterance of Donald Trump. Eventhough Donald Trump did not say who the other side is, the hearer can know who Donald Trump means. The other side means his opponent when the 58th president election of USA.

b. Sub starteggy 5 : Overstate

Based on table 4.1, Donald Trump applied two times of sub strategy five. One of them as follow:

Extract 17:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, you keep bringing it up. I had a massive amount of people here. They were showing pictures that were very unflattering, as unflattering -- from certain angles -- that were taken early and lots of other things. I'll show you a picture later if you'd like of a massive crowd. *In terms of a total audience including television and everything else that you have we had supposedly the biggest crowd in history. The audience watching the show. And I think you would even agree to that. They say I had the biggest crowd in the history of inaugural speeches. I'm honored by that. But I didn't bring it up. You just brought it up.*

The speaker in this case Donald Trump applied this strategy by overstated what he did was biggest thing in history and the people really like that. The utterance may make the hearer implicated that Donald Trump have delivered a greatest speech in USA. He said that in front of the news anchor of ABC News, David Muir. Donald Trump sat with upright body and standart intonation.

c. Sub strategy 9 : Use Metaphor.

Table 4.1 indicates that, there are three sub strategy nine that used by Donald Trump.

Extract 19:

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you, has the magnitude of this job hit you yet?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: *It has periodically hit me.* And it is a tremendous magnitude. And where you really see it is when you're talking to the generals

about problems in the world. And we do have problems in the world. Big problems. The business also hits because the -- the size of it. The size.

When David Muir asked about Donald Trump's job, Donald Trump answered "*It has periodically hit me*". In this case Donald Trump used metaphor because supposition word which has the second meaning. Actually the word "hit" here, does not mean physically but, Donald Trump means that all of the job give him big problem .

d. Sub strategy 10: Use rhetorical question

Based on table 4.1, Donald Trump used once sub strategy ten. It can be seen as follow:

Extract 20:

PRESIDENT TRUMP: There's plenty of anger right now. How can you have more?

The utterance above is categorized as sub strategy 10 of bald off record strategy. The speaker delivered a question which has no need to be answered. Donald Trump also gave declaration before asking to David Muir. It emphasized that there was no more anger in the world. He said it with slow intonation and lift his hands up.

B. Discussion

Based on the findings above, the researcher gives further description and explanation about politeness strategies which used by Donald Trump when he was interviewed by the news ancor of ABC News.

1. Politeness strategy

From the findings, it is revealed that Donald Trump utilises all types of politeness strategy. They are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. These types of politeness strategies are proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987).

a. Bald on Record

Based on Brown and Levinson theory (1987:68) bald on record strategy can be described as a strategy where the speaker is expected to directly state the message that he/she wants the hearer to hear without having effort to minimize threats to the hearer's face. The second highest number of politeness strategy used by Donald Trump is Bald on Record strategy.

For example is shown as in **Exract 1**: “PRESIDENT TRUMP: According to Pew report, then he's -- then he's groveling again. *You know, I always talk about the reporters that grovel when they wanna write something that you wanna hear but not necessarily millions of people wanna hear or have to hear.*”. The utterance is categorized in Bald on Record because Donald Trump stated directly the message that he wants. Moreover, the research written by Indriani (2014) entitled “Politeness strategies of the Host's Utterances in Hitam Putih Talk Show” Bald on Record becomes the third number of politeness strategies used by the host of Hitam Putih. Bald on Record strategy is used when the speaker wants to do face therening act with more efficiency than he wants to satisfy the hearer's face wants.

This result of this research is suitable with the explanation in the second chapter which states that Americans are very direct communicators. They tend to convey their message verbally, paying less attention to body language. It means that Americans are expected to get to the point. In addition, Americans believe that if someone has a problem with someone else, they should tell the person clearly and directly in order to come up with the solution to the problem.

b. Positive Politeness

Based on Brown and Levinson's theory, positive politeness strategy has 15 sub strategies. They are : (1) Notice, attend to H (interest, wants, needs, goods); (2) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy to H); (3) Intensify interest to H; (4) Use in-group identity marker; (5) Seek agreement; (6) Avoid disagreement; (7) Presuppose/raise/assert common ground; (8) Joke; (9) Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants; (10) Offer, promise; (11) Be optimistic; (12) Include both S and H in the activity; (13) Give (or ask for) reasons; (14) Assume or assert reciprocity; (15) Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

In the positive politeness, the researcher finds that Donald Trump utilized some sub strategies of positive politeness. The sub strategies are: sub strategy 2 (Exaggerate), sub strategy 5 (Seek Agreement), sub strategy 6 (Avoid Disagreement), sub strategy 10 (Offer, promise), sub strategy 11 (Be optimistic), sub strategy 12

(Include both S and H in the activity), sub strategy 13 (Ask for Reason), sub strategy 15 (Give gifts to H).

From the findings, it can be seen that positive politeness is the highest number of politeness strategy used by Donald Trump. For example, “... *here's what I can assure you, we are going to have a better plan, much better health care, much better service treatment, a plan where you can have access to the doctor that you want and the plan that you want. We're gonna have a much better health care plan at much less money*”. By saying the utterance, Donald Trump demonstrated good intention in satisfying the hearer's positive face wants. So, the utterance above is categorized as positive politeness.

In this research, Positive politeness strategy become the highest number that applied by Donald Trump. It agrees with the accordance of Brown and Levinson (1987:102), American culture is generally to as a culture highly utilizing positive politeness. Americans also happy with their job or occupation so they are the optimistic people. It is related to Donald Trump who applied six times of Be Optimistic sub strategy and seven times applied sub strategy Offer and Promise. The other reason of the speaker to chooses positive politeness strategy is that the speaker recognizes the hearer has desire to be appreciated and respected in order to make the hearer relax in the conversation and show their solidarity.

c. Negative Politeness

Brown and Levinson classified 10 sub strategies of negative politeness. They are: 1. Be conventionally indirect 2. Quest and hedge 3. Be pessimistic 4. Minimize the imposition 5. Give deference 6. Apologize 7. Impersonalize S and H (Avoid the pronouns 'I' and 'You') 8. State the FTA as general rule 9. Nominalize 10. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not incurring H.

The lowest number of politeness strategy used by Donald Trump is negative politeness. The example is shown in **Extract 14** *"I will rely on General Mattis"*. The utterance is a kind of negative politeness because Donald Trump used word "General" to appreciate the position of Mattis. Thus, the face threatening act will be accepted by the hearer. It is also similar with the research written by Pratiknyo (2016) entitled "A pragmatic Analysis of Positive and Negative Politeness Strategies of Refusals in Richard Linklater's Boyhood" in which negative politeness becomes the lowest number of politeness strategy in Boyhood Movie and its transcript. While it is different with the research written by Siadari (2013) where negative politeness becomes the third number of politeness strategy used by the host of Hitam Putih Talk Show. The reason why the speaker uses negative politeness is the speaker concerns with people's negative face. This strategy become the lowest strategy that was applied by Donald Trump because this strategy indicates the speaker to state indirectly their wants. It is contrast with the characteristics of American, in this case Donald Trump, because Americans always state directly what they want.

d. Off record strategy

Based on Brown and Levinson theory, Off Record strategy is classified into 15 sub strategies: 1. Give hints 2. Give association clues 3. Presuppose 4. Understate 5. Overstate 6. Use tautologise 7. Use contradictions 8. Be ironic 9. Use metaphor 10. Use rhetorical questions 11. Be ambiguous 12. Be vague 13. Over-generalize 14. Displace H 15. Be incomplete, use ellipsis.

The third highest number of politeness strategies used by Donald Trump is Off Record strategy. This strategy is often used by the speaker who wants to do face threatening act by without taking full responsibility for doing it. For example in **Extract 20** “PRESIDENT TRUMP: There's plenty of anger right now. How can you have more?”. The utterance is a kind of off record strategy, sub strategy nine (Use metaphore). It is different with the research written by Siadari (2013) entitled “Politeness strategies of the Host’s Utterances in Hitam Putih Talk Show” where the researcher just found one utterance of Off Record strategy used by the Host. It means that in the research, off Record strategy becomes the lowest number of politeness strategy used by the Host of Hitam Putih Talk Show. The reason why the speaker uses off Record is that the speaker wants to do face threatening act, but the speaker wants to avoid the responsibility of doing it.

Based on the findings, Donald Trump utilized all of types of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson theory. Eventhough, Donald Trump is a controversial person, but he applied all of types of politeness strategies when he was

interviewed with news anchor of ABC News (David Muir) on January 26th, 2017. It is suitable with the accordance of Chippini (2009:261) theory of politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987:102) is a very suitable theory if the researchers are going to analyze western character. By using this theory, the researcher can find politeness strategy used by Donald Trump at the time.

Everyone has their polite way to interact or communicate in society. it is very possible if everyone shows different way to be polite because everyone has their own culture. Every culture has different concept about politeness with the other culture. People have to consider this aspect to understand each other. This research also will make us more considering something before we judge it is polite or not.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer presents conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions present the summary of the research findings related to the formulation and objectives of the research. The suggestions give particular matters suggested to the next researcher.

A. Conclusions

This study was conducted to find politeness strategy used by Donald Trump in his interview with news anchor of ABC news. The conclusion of this research can be answered based on research question. The researcher found 48 data which are categorized as politeness strategy.

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher concludes that:

1. Donald Trump as a president of USA applied four strategies of politeness strategy based on theory of Brown and Levinson in his interview with news anchor of ABC News. The four strategy are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record startegy.
2. Donald Trump mostly did Positive Politeness strategy, and then followed by Bald on Record, Off Record and the last is Negative Politeness strategy. This result is suitable with the theory of Brown and Levinson about American culture is generally referred to as a culture highly utilizing positive politeness.

B. Suggestions

Based on the result of this research, the researcher gives some suggestions:

1. To the Students

The researcher suggests the student to learn and explore more about politeness strategy, because politeness strategy is very important for social life. By understanding politeness strategy, the students will be more aware of how the politeness strategy actually being used. Thus, the students can avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the others intention.

2. To the next researcher

The researcher suggests the researcher to observe another aspect of politeness strategy more and use different research object and also to conduct a more detail research in politeness strategy

3. To the society

Politeness is very important for social life to understand each other and to avoid miss understanding with each other. The more people know about politeness, the more people can apply how to be polite and how to understand the other people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Al-atsari, Abu Ihsan. 2000. *Shahih Tafsir Ibnu Katsir*. Pustaka Ibnu Katsir: Jakarta
- Brown, Penelope and Stephen C. Levinson. 1987. *Politeness: some universals in language usage*. Cambridge: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- Brown and Yule. 1996. *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chippini, 2009. *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics (2nd ed.)*, Oxford: Elsevier.
- Fairclough, Norman. 1991. *Language and Power*. Cambridge University Press.
- Forshee, Jill. 2006. *Culture and customs of Indonesia*. London, England: Greenwood Press
- Gerot, Linda and Wignel, Peter. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Australia: Gerd Stabler
- Goffman, Erving. 1967. *Interaction ritual: Essays on Face-to-Face Behaviour*. N.Y.: Doubleday.
- Gu, Yueguo. 1990. "Politeness Phenomena in Modern Chinese." *Journal of Pragmatics*.
- Harris. 2005. *Values of Americans: A Study of Ethic and Character*. Youth and Family Research Center.
- Holtgraves, Thomas. 2002. *Language as Social Action: Social Psychology and Language Use*. London: Erlbaum.
- Indriani, Eva (2014). *Positive Politeness Strategies Used by Grace and Meg in Monte Carlo Movie*. *Semanrang* : Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.
- Janet, Holmes. 1995. *Women, Men and Politeness*. Loughborough University. UK
- Jensen and Jankowski, Nicholas W. 2002. *A Handbook of Qualitative Methodologies for Mass Communication Research*. London: Routledge.
- Kesper, Gabriel. 1990. *Linguistic Politeness: Current research issues*. *Journal of pragmatics*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press
- Kothari, C.R. 2004. *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques (2nd eds)*. New Delhi: New Age International.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman.

- McCarthy, Michael. 1997. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mills, Sara. 2003. *Gender and Politeness*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press
- Praktiknyo, Nur Kuweira. 2016. *A Pragmatic Analysis Of Positive And Negative Politeness Strategies Of Refusals In Richard Linklater's Boyhood*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
- Siadari, Lidiawati. 2014. “*Politeness Strategies of The Host's Utterances in Hitam Putih Talk Show, September 13th, 2013*”. Unpublished thesis. Semarang. Diponegoro University.
- Sutherland, Sean 2016. *A Beginners Guide to Discourse Analysis*. UK: University of Westminster.
- Svarcova and Uher. 2008. *Politeness Strategy in Cross-cultural Perspective*. Palacky University: Olomouc.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Watts, Richard J (2003). *Politeness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pemilu Presiden Amerika Serikat dan Dampaknya Bagi Indonesia. Retrieved on August 28th 2017. From: <http://kemlu.go.id/id/berita/Pages/FGD-Pemilu-Presiden-Amerika-Serikat-dan-Dampaknya-Bagi-Indonesia.aspx>
- Video of Donald Trump and David Muir ABC News. Retrieved on July, 15th 2017. From: http://youtu.be/SkHa2-c_8k

BIOGRAPHY



Desfi Nira Sari was born in Bulukumba on 2 December 1997 as the first daughter of H. Herman B and Hj. Nurhayati. She has two brothers. She started her study at SDN 58 Tanete and graduated in 2008. In the same year, she continued her study at MTsN 410 Tanete and graduated in 2011. Next, she continued her study at SMAN 2 Bulukumba and graduated in 2014.

In 2014, she enrolled herself as a student of UIN Alauddin Makassar, Adab and Humanities Faculty in English and Literature Department. During her study, she was active in ECUINSA, one of english club meeting in Adab and Humanities Faculty. If you have any question about her thesis, you may contact him in desvyaa@gmail.com.

APPENDIX

TRANSCRIPTION OF INTERVIEW OF DONALD TRUMP AND DAVID MUIR

Donald Trump in the Oval Office Credit: EPA
26 January 2017 • 6:51am

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, it's an honor to be here at the White House.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Thank you very much, David.

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you, has the magnitude of this job hit you yet?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: It has periodically hit me. And it is a tremendous magnitude. And where you really see it is when you're talking to the generals about problems in the world. And we do have problems in the world. Big problems. The business also hits because the -- the size of it. The size.

I was with the Ford yesterday. And with General Motors yesterday. The top representatives, great people. And they're gonna do some tremendous work in the United States. They're gonna build plants back in the United States. But when you see the size, even as a businessman, the size of the investment that these big companies are gonna make, it hits you even in that regard. But we're gonna bring jobs back to America, like I promised on the campaign trail.

DAVID MUIR: And we're gonna get to it all right here.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Good.

Donald Trump sit in front of David Muir. Davil Muir begin to ask some questions

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, I want to start -- we're five days in. And your campaign promises. I know today you plan on signing the order to build the wall. / David Muir asked a qustion to Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Correct. / Donald Trump answers it with upright body and eye contact to David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: Are you going to direct U.S. funds to pay for this wall? Will American taxpayers pay for the wall? / David Muir asks while lift his right hand up.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Ultimately it'll come out of what's happening with Mexico. We're gonna be starting those negotiations relatively soon. And we will be in a form reimbursed by Mexico which I will say .../ Donald Trump answers with flat tone

DAVID MUIR: So, they'll pay us back? / David Muir cut off Donald Trump's statement

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Yeah, absolutely, 100 percent. / Donald Trump answer quietly and have eye contact with David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: So, the American taxpayer will pay for the wall at first?/ David Muir Up his right hand while ask the question

PRESIDENT TRUMP: All it is, is we'll be reimbursed at a later date from whatever transaction we make from Mexico/ Donald Trump opened his arm. Now, I could wait a year and I could hold off the wall. But I wanna build the wall. We have to build the wall. We have to stop drugs from pouring in. We have to stop people from just pouring into our country. We have no idea where they're from. And I campaigned on the wall. And it's very important. But that wall will cost us nothing.

DAVID MUIR: But you talked -- often about Mexico paying for the wall. And you, again, say they'll pay us back. Mexico's president said in recent days that Mexico absolutely will not pay, adding that, "It goes against our dignity as a country and our dignity as Mexicans." He says .../ David Muir asked while read the paper and Donald Trump nodded while listened David Muir's question.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: David, he has to say that. He has to say that. But I'm just telling you there will be a payment. It will be in a form, perhaps a complicated form. And you have to understand what I'm doing is good for the United States. It's also

going to be good for Mexico. Donald Trump used his hands as a body gesture to explain it to David Muir

DAVID MUIR: What are you gonna say to some of your supporters who might say, "Wait a minute, I thought Mexico was going to pay for this right at the start."

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, I'd say very simply that they are going to pay for it. I never said they're gonna pay from the start. I said Mexico will pay for the wall. But what I will tell my supporters is, "Would you like me to wait two years or three years before I make this deal?" Because we have to make a deal on NAFTA. We have to make a new trade deal with Mexico because we're getting clobbered.

We have a \$60-billion trade deficit. So, if you want, I can wait two years and then we can do it nice and easily. I wanna start the wall immediately. Every supporter I have - - I have had so many people calling and tweeting and -- and writing letters saying they're so happy about it. I wanna start the wall. We will be reimbursed for the wall.

DAVID MUIR: When does construction begin?/ Ask David Muir quickly

PRESIDENT TRUMP: As soon as we can. As soon as we can physically do it. We're ... /Donald Trump answered with upright body position

DAVID MUIR: Within months?/ David Muir cut off the statement of Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I would say in months. Yeah, I would say in months. Certainly planning is starting immediately./ Donald Trump answered with slow intonation and upright body position.

DAVID MUIR: People feel ...

(OVERTALK) M A K A S S A R

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We'll be having some really good, really solid plans within a short period of time.

DAVID MUIR: When people learn of the news of this wall today there are gonna be a lot of people listening to this. And I wanna ask about undocumented immigrants who are here -- in this country. Right now they're protected as so-called dreamers --

the children who were brought here, as you know, by their parents. Should they be worried -- that they could be deported? And is there anything you can say to assure them right now that they'll be allowed to stay?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: They shouldn't be very worried. They are here illegally. They shouldn't be very worried. I do have a big heart. We're going to take care of everybody. We're going to have a very strong border. We're gonna have a very solid border. Where you have great people that are here that have done a good job, they should be far less worried. We'll be coming out with policy on that over the next period of four weeks./ Donald Trump explained quietly

DAVID MUIR: But Mr. President, will they be allowed to stay? David Muir asked while lift up his right hand as high as his chest

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I'm gonna tell you over the next four weeks. But I will tell you, we're looking at this, the whole immigration situation, we're looking at it with great heart. Now we have criminals that are here. We have really bad people that are here. Those people have to be worried 'cause they're getting out. We're gonna get them out. We're gonna get 'em out fast. General Kelly is -- I've given that as his number one priority.

DAVID MUIR: Senator Jeff Sessions, your pick for attorney general, as you know during his confirmation hearing said that ending DACA, this is President Obama's policy protecting the dreamers -- that, "Ending it certainly would be constitutional." That you could end the protection of these dreamers. Is that a possibility?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We're gonna be talking with -- attorney general. He will soon be the attorney general. He's done fantastically well. We're all very proud of him. I thought he was treated very, very unfairly. He's a brilliant man and he's a very good man. He'll do a fantastic job. I'll be speaking to him as soon as he's affirmed.

DAVID MUIR: So, it's a possibility.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We will be talking to the attorney general.

DAVID MUIR: I wanna ask you about something you said this week right here at the White House. You brought in congressional leaders to the White House. You spoke at length about the presidential election with them -- telling them that you lost the

popular vote because of millions of illegal votes, 3 to 5 million illegal votes. That would be the biggest electoral fraud in American history. Where is the evidence of that?/ David Muir up lift his right hand up while explain his question to Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: So, let me tell you first of all, it was so misrepresented. That was supposed to be a confidential meeting. And you weren't supposed to go out and talk to the press as soon as you -- but the Democrats viewed it not as a confidential meeting./ Donald Trump answered quietly and he had eye contact to David Muir

DAVID MUIR: But you have tweeted .../ David Muir cut off the statement of Donald Trump

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: ... about the millions of illegals ? .../ David Muir asked while leaning his body

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Sure. And I do -- and I'm very ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... and I mean it. But just so you -- it was supposed to be a confidential meeting. They turned it into not a con... Number two, the conversation lasted for about a minute. They made it -- somebody said it was, like, 25 percent of the ... It wasn't. It was hardly even discussed.

I said it. And I said it strongly because what's going on with voter fraud is horrible. That's number one. Number two, I would've won the popular vote if I was campaigning for the popular vote. I would've gone to California where I didn't go at all. I would've gone to New York where I didn't campaign at all.

I would've gone to a couple of places that I didn't go to. And I would've won that much easier than winning the electoral college. But as you know, the electoral college is all that matters. It doesn't make any difference. So, I would've won very, very easily. But it's a different form of winning. You would campaign much differently. You would have a totally different campaign. So, but ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... you're just asking a question. I would've easily won the popular vote, much easier, in my opinion, than winning the electoral college. I ended up going to 19 different states. I went to the state of Maine four times for one. I needed one.

I went to M-- I got it, by the way. But it turned out I didn't need it because we ended up winning by a massive amount, 306. I needed 270. We got 306. You and everybody said, "There's no way you get to 270." I mean, your network said and almost everybody said, "There's no way you can get to ..." So, I went to Maine four times. I went to various places. And that's the beauty of the electoral college. With that being said, if you look at voter registration, you look at the dead people that are registered to vote who vote, you look at people that are registered in two states, you look at all of these different things that are happening with registration. You take a look at those registration for -- you're gonna s-- find -- and we're gonna do an investigation on it./ Donald Trump explained with long statements and rather fast intonation. He also used his hands while gave some statements.

DAVID MUIR: But 3 to 5 million illegal votes? / David Muir cut off Donald trump's statement

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, we're gonna find out. But it could very well be that much. Absolutely./ Donal Trump answered quickly

DAVID MUIR: But ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: But we're gonna find out. /Donal Trump answered quickly

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: In fact, I heard one of the other side, they were saying it's not 3 to 5. It's not 3 to 5. I said, "Well, Mr. Trump is talking about registration, tell--" He said, "You know we don't wanna talk about registration." They don't wanna talk about registration.

You have people that are registered who are dead, who are illegals, who are in two states. You have people registered in two states. They're registered in a New York

and a New Jersey. They vote twice. There are millions of votes, in my opinion. Now ... / Donald Trump still with his position from the beginning of the interview, sat with upright body position

DAVID MUIR: But again ... david muir cut off the statement of Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I'm doing an ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... investigation. David, David, David .../ Donald trump emphasized to David Muir and ask David Muir to hear him

DAVID MUIR: You're now, you're now president of the United States when you say ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Of course, and I want the voting process to be legitimate.

DAVID MUIR: But what I'm asking ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: The people that ... / Donald Trump lift up his hand to stop David Muir spoke

DAVID MUIR: ... what I'm asking that -- when you say in your opinion millions of illegal votes, that is something that is extremely fundamental to our functioning democracy, a fair and free election.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Sure. Sure. Sure./ Donald Trump answered with up right body position and he had aye contact with David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: You say you're gonna launch an investigation./ David Muir lift up his right hand

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Sure, done./ Donald Trump answered shortly

DAVID MUIR: What you have presented so far has been debunked. It's been called ...

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: ... false.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, it hasn't. Take a look at the Pew reports. / Donald Trump answered with flat intonation

DAVID MUIR: I called the author of the Pew report last night. And he told me that they found no evidence of voter ... /

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: ... fraud.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Really? Then why did he write the report? / Donald Trump asked to David Muir with

DAVID MUIR: He said no evidence of voter fraud.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Excuse me, then why did he write the report? / Donald Trump repeated his question to David Muir

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: According to Pew report, then he's -- then he's groveling again. You know, I always talk about the reporters that grovel when they wanna write something that you wanna hear but not necessarily millions of people wanna hear or have to hear. / Donald Trump explain it quietly

DAVID MUIR: So, you've launched an investigation?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We're gonna launch an investigation to find out. And then the next time -- and I will say this, of those votes cast, none of 'em come to me. None of 'em come to me. They would all be for the other side. None of 'em come to me. But when you look at the people that are registered: dead, illegal and two states and some cases maybe three states -- we have a lot to look into. Donald Trump answered it with normal tone and lift up his hands to his chest

DAVID MUIR: House Speaker Paul Ryan has said, "I have seen no evidence. I have made this very, very clear." Senator Lindsey Graham saying, "It's the most inappropriate thing for a president to say without proof. He seems obsessed with the idea that he could not have possibly lost the popular vote without cheating and fraud." I wanna ask you about something bigger here. Does it matter more now .../ David Muir asked while read the paper. Donald Trump nodded while listened David Muir

PRESIDENT TRUMP: There's nothing bigger. There's nothing bigger. Donald Trump cut off the question of David Muir

DAVID MUIR: But it is important because ... David Muir tried to explain his question

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Let me just tell you, you know what's important, millions of people agree with me when I say that if you would've looked on one of the other networks and all of the people that were calling in they're saying, "We agree with Mr. Trump. We agree." They're very smart people.

The people that voted for me -- lots of people are saying they saw things happen. I heard stories also. But you're not talking about millions. But it's a small little segment. I will tell you, it's a good thing that we're doing because at the end we're gonna have an idea as to what's going on. Now, you're telling me Pew report has all of a sudden changed. But you have other reports and you have other statements. You take a look at the registrations, how many dead people are there? Take a look at the registrations as to the other things that I already presented./ Donal

DAVID MUIR: And you're saying ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: And you're gonna find ...

DAVID MUIR: ... those people who are on the rolls voted, that there are millions of illegal votes? / David Muir asked while lift his right hand up

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I didn't say there are millions. But I think there could very well be millions of people. That's right. / Donald rump answered calmly

DAVID MUIR: You tweeted though ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: And I also say this ...

DAVID MUIR: ... you tweeted, "If you deduct the millions of people who voted illegally, I won the popular vote." / David Muir cut off Donald Trump's explanation

PRESIDENT TRUMP: David, and I also say this, if I was going for the popular vote I would've won easily. But I would've been in California and New York. I wouldn't have been in Maine. I wouldn't have been in Iowa. I wouldn't have been in Nebraska and all of those states that I had to win in order to win this. I would've been in New York, I would've been in California. I never even went there./ Donald Trump answered quietly

DAVID MUIR: Let me just ask you, you did win. You're the president. You're sitting ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: That's true./ Donald Trump answers with very simple statement

DAVID MUIR: ... across from me right now.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: That's true./ Donald Trump answers with very simple statement

DAVID MUIR: Do you think that your words matter more now?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Yes, very much. . Donald Trump answers with very simple statement

DAVID MUIR: Do you think that that talking about millions of illegal votes is dangerous to this country without presenting the evidence?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, not at all.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Not at all because many people feel the same way that I do. And ... Donald Trump answered faster.

DAVID MUIR: You don't think it undermines your credibility if there's no evidence?
David Muir cut off Donald Trump's statement

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, not at all because they didn't come to me. Believe me. Those were Hillary votes. And if you look at it they all voted for Hillary. They all voted for Hillary. They didn't vote for me. I don't believe I got one. Okay, these are people that voted for Hillary Clinton. And if they didn't vote, it would've been different in the popular.

Now, you have to understand I -- I focused on those four or five states that I had to win. Maybe she didn't. She should've gone to Michigan. She thought she had it in the bag. She should've gone to Wisconsin, she thought she had it because you're talking about 38 years of, you know, Democrat wins. But they didn't. I went to Michigan, I went to Wisconsin. I went to Pennsylvania all the time. I went to all of the states that are -- Florida and North Carolina. That's all I focused on./ Donald Trump still with his position, he sat with upright body position in front of David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, it does strike me though that we're relitigating the presidential campaign, the election ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, no. We're looking at it for the next time. No, no, you have to understand, I had a tremendous victory, one of the great victories ever. In terms of counties I think the most ever or just about the most ever. When you look at a map it's all red. Red meaning us, Republicans.

One of the greatest victories ever. But, again, I ran for the electoral college. I didn't run for the popular vote. What I'm saying is if there are these problems that many people agree with me that there might be. Look, Barack Obama -- if you look back -- eight years ago when he first ran -- he was running for office in Chicago for we needed Chicago vote.

And he was laughing at the system because he knew all of those votes were going to him. You look at Philadelphia, you look at what's going on in Philadelphia. But take a look at the tape of Barack Obama who wrote me, by the way, a very beautiful letter in

the drawer of the desk. Very beautiful. And I appreciate it. But look at what he said, it's on tape. Look at what he said about voting in Chicago eight years ago. It's not changed. It hasn't changed, believe me. Chicago, look what's going on in Chicago. It's only gotten worse.

But he was smiling and laughing about the vote in Chicago. Now, once he became president he didn't do that. All of a sudden it became this is the foundation of our country. So, here's the point, you have a lot of stuff going on possibly. I say probably. But possibly. We're gonna get to the bottom of it.

And then we're gonna make sure it doesn't happen again. If people are registered wrongly, if illegals are registered to vote, which they are, if dead people are registered to vote and voting, which they do. There are some. I don't know how many. We're gonna try finding that out and the other categories that we talk about, double states where they're -- registered in two states, we're gonna get to the bottom of it because we have to stop it. Because I agree, so important. But the other side is trying to downplay this. Now, I'll say this -- I think that if that didn't happen, first of all, would -- would be a great thing if it didn't happen. But I believe it did happen. And I believe a part of the vote would've been much different.

DAVID MUIR: And you believe millions of illegal votes ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, we're gonna find out.

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you this ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We're gonna find out. And -- and, by the way, when I say you're gonna find out. You can never really find, you know, there are gonna be -- no matter what numbers we come up with there are gonna be lots of people that did things that we're not going to find out about. But we will find out because we need a better system where that can't happen.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, I just have one more question on this. And it's -- it's bigger picture. You took some heat after your visit to the CIA in front of that hallowed wall, 117 stars -- of those lost at the CIA. You talked about other things. But you also talked about crowd size at the inauguration, about the size of your rallies, about covers on Time magazine. And I just wanna ask you when does all of

that matter just a little less? When do you let it roll off your back now that you're the president?

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: OK, so I'm glad you asked. So, I went to the CIA, my first step. I have great respect for the people in intelligence and CIA. I'm -- I don't have a lot of respect for, in particular one of the leaders. But that's okay. But I have a lot of respect for the people in the CIA. / Donald Trump explained with flat tone

That speech was a home run. That speech, if you look at Fox, OK, I'll mention you -- we see what Fox said. They said it was one of the great speeches. They showed the people applauding and screaming and -- and they were all CIA. There was -- somebody was asking Sean -- "Well, were they Trump people that were put--" we don't have Trump people. They were CIA people.

That location was given to me. Mike Pence went up before me, paid great homage to the wall. I then went up, paid great homage to the wall. I then spoke to the crowd. I got a standing ovation. In fact, they said it was the biggest standing ovation since Peyton Manning had won the Super Bowl and they said it was equal. I got a standing ovation. It lasted for a long period of time. What you do is take -- take out your tape - - you probably ran it live. I know when I do good speeches. I know when I do bad speeches. That speech was a total home run. They loved it. I could've ... / Donald Trump explained with normal but rather fast intonation. Sometimes he moved his hands while gave some explanation.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... gotten ...

DAVID MUIR: You would give the same speech if you went back .../ asked David Muir

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Absolutely.

DAVID MUIR: ... in front of that wall?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: People loved it. They loved it. They gave me a standing ovation for a long period of time. They never even sat down, most of them, during the speech. There was love in the room. You and other networks covered it very inaccurately. I hate to say this to you and you probably won't put it on but turn on Fox and see how it was covered. And see how people respond to that speech.

That speech was a good speech. And you and a couple of other networks tried to downplay that speech. And it was very, very unfortunate that you did. The people of the CIA loved the speech. If I was going to take a vote in that room, there were, like, 300, 350 people, over 1,000 wanted to be there but they couldn't. They were all CIA people. I would say I would've gotten 350 to nothing in that room. That's what the vote would've been. That speech was a big hit, a big success -- success. And then I came back and I watched you on television and a couple of others./ Donald Trump sat in front of David Muir with uproght body position and moved his hands while gave the explanation.

DAVID MUIR: Not me personally.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: And they tried to demean. Excuse me?

DAVID MUIR: Not me personally.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Not you personally but your network -- and they tried to demean the speech. And I know when things are good or bad. A poll just came out on my inauguration speech which was extraordinary that people loved it. Loved and liked. And it was an extraordinary poll.

DAVID MUIR: I guess that's what I'm getting at. You talked about the poll, the people loving your inaugural speech and the size of your ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, because you bring it up.

DAVID MUIR: I'm asking, well, on day one you ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, you just brought it up. I didn't bring it up. I didn't wanna -- talk about the inauguration speech. But I think I did a very good job and

people really liked it. You saw the poll. Just came out this morning. You bring it up. I didn't bring it up.

DAVID MUIR: So, polls and crowd size and covers on Time, those still matter now that you're here as president.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, you keep bringing it up. I had a massive amount of people here. They were showing pictures that were very unflattering, as unflattering - - from certain angles -- that were taken early and lots of other things. I'll show you a picture later if you'd like of a massive crowd.

In terms of a total audience including television and everything else that you have we had supposedly the biggest crowd in history. The audience watching the show. And I think you would even agree to that. They say I had the biggest crowd in the history of inaugural speeches. I'm honored by that. But I didn't bring it up. You just brought it up.

DAVID MUIR: See, I -- I'm not interested in the inaugural crowd size. I think the American people can look at images side by side and decide for themselves. I am curious about the first full day here at the White House, choosing to send the press secretary out into the briefing room, summoning reporters to talk about the inaugural crowd size. Does that send a message to the American people that that's -- that's more important than some of the very pressing issues?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Part of my whole victory was that the men and women of this country who have been forgotten will never be forgotten again. Part of that is when they try and demean me unfairly 'cause we had a massive crowd of people. We had a crowd -- I looked over that sea of people and I said to myself, "Wow." Donald Trump explained it very clearly and slowly .

And I've seen crowds before. Big, big crowds. That was some crowd. When I looked at the numbers that happened to come in from all of the various sources, we had the biggest audience in the history of inaugural speeches. I said the men and women that I was talking to who came out and voted will never be forgotten again. Therefore I won't allow you or other people like you to demean that crowd and to demean the people that came to Washington, D.C., from faraway places because they like me. But more importantly they like what I'm saying.

DAVID MUIR: I just wanna say I didn't demean anyone who was in that crowd. We did coverage for hours ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, I think you're demeaning by talking the way you're talking. I think you're demeaning. And that's why I think a lot of people turned on you and turned on a lot of other people. And that's why you have a 17 percent approval rating, which is pretty bad.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. Trump, let's talk about many of the things that have happened this week. Chicago. Last night you tweeted about the murder rate in Chicago saying, "If Chicago doesn't fix the horrible carnage going on I will send in the feds." David Muir asked while read the paper.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Right.

DAVID MUIR: You will send in the feds? What do you mean by that?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: It's carnage. You know, in my speech I got tremendous -- from certain people the word carnage. It is carnage. It's horrible carnage. This is Afghanistan -- is not like what's happening in Chicago. People are being shot left and right. Thousands of people over a period -- over a short period of time.

This year, which has just started, is worse than last year, which was a catastrophe. They're not doing the job. Now if they want help, I would love to help them. I will send in what we have to send in. Maybe they're not gonna have to be so politically correct. Maybe they're being overly political correct. Maybe there's something going on. But you can't have those killings going on in Chicago. Chicago is like a war zone. Chicago is worse than some of the people that you report in some of the places that you report about every night ... Donald Trump explained with slow intonation

DAVID MUIR: So, I will send ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... in the Middle East.

DAVID MUIR: ... you mentioned federal assistance. There's federal assistance and then there's sending in the feds. I'm just curious would you take action on your own? David Muir cut off the explanation of Donald Trump.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I want them to fix the problem. You can't have thousands of people being shot in a city, in a country that I happen to be president of. Maybe it's okay if somebody else is president. I want them to fix the problem. They have a problem that's very easily fixable. Donald Trump explained clearly

They're gonna have to get tougher and stronger and smarter. But they gotta fix the problem. I don't want to have thousands of people shot in a city where essentially I'm the president. I love Chicago. I know Chicago. And Chicago is a great city, can be a great city. / Donald Trump explained clearly

DAVID MUIR: And if they're unable to fix it?

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: It can't be a great city. Excuse me. It can't be a great city if people are shot walking down the street for a loaf of bread. Can't be a great city.

DAVID MUIR: And if they are unable to fix it, that's when you would send in the feds?

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: But so far they have been unable. It's been going on for years. And I wasn't president. So, look, when President Obama was there two weeks ago making a speech, very nice speech. Two people were shot and killed during his speech. You can't have that.

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: They weren't shot at the speech. But they were shot in the city of Chicago during his speech. What -- what's going on? So, all I'm saying is to the mayor who came up to my office recently -- I say, "You have to smarten up and you have to toughen up because you can't let that happen. That's a war zone." /Donald Trump said that in front of David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: So, this is an "or else." This is a warning?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I want them to straighten out the problem. It's a big problem.

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you about a new report that you were poised to lift a ban on so-called CIA black sites of prisons around the world that have been used in the past. Is that true?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, I'll be talking about that in about two hours. So, you'll be there and you'll be able to see it for yourself. / Donald Trump said with faster intonation

DAVID MUIR: Are you gonna lift the ban?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: You're gonna see in about two hours.

DAVID MUIR: The last president, President Obama, said the U.S. does not torture. Will you say that?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, I have a general who I have great respect for, General Mattis, who said -- I was a little surprised -- who said he's not a believer in torture. As you know, Mr. Pompeo was just approved, affirmed by the Senate. He's a fantastic guy, he's gonna be the head of the CIA.

And you have somebody fabulous as opposed to the character that just got out who didn't -- was not fabulous at all. And he will I think do a great job. And he is -- you know, I haven't gone into great detail. But I will tell you I have spoken to others in intelligence. And they are big believers in, as an example, waterboarding./ Donald Trump spoke calmly

DAVID MUIR: You did tell me ... David Muir cut off the speech of Donald Trump

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Because they say it does work. It does work.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, you ...

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, you told me during one of the debates that you would bring back waterboarding and a hell of a lot worse.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I would do ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I would do -- I wanna keep our country safe. I wanna keep our country safe. Donald Trump spoke certainly with repetition

DAVID MUIR: What does that mean?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: When they're shooting -- when they're chopping off the heads of our people and other people, when they're chopping off the heads of people because they happen to be a Christian in the Middle East, when ISIS is doing things that nobody has ever heard of since Medieval times, would I feel strongly about waterboarding?

As far as I'm concerned we have to fight fire with fire. Now, with that being said I'm going with General Mattis. I'm going with my secretary because I think Pompeo's gonna be phenomenal. I'm gonna go with what they say. But I have spoken as recently as 24 hours ago with people at the highest level of intelligence. And I asked them the question, "Does it work? Does torture work?" And the answer was, "Yes, absolutely." Donald Trump spoke while saw David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: You're now the president. Do you want waterboarding?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I don't want people to chop off the citizens or anybody's heads in the Middle East. Okay? Because they're Christian or Muslim or anything else. I don't want -- look, you are old enough to have seen a time that was much different. You never saw heads chopped off until a few years ago.

Now they chop 'em off and they put 'em on camera and they send 'em all over the world. So we have that and we're not allowed to do anything. We're not playing on an even field. I will say this, I will rely on Pompeo and Mattis and my group. And if they don't wanna do, that's fine. If they do wanna do, then I will work for that end.

I wanna do everything within the bounds of what you're allowed to do legally. But do I feel it works? Absolutely I feel it works. Have I spoken to people at the top levels and people that have seen it work? I haven't seen it work. But I think it works. Have I spoken to people that feel strongly about it? Absolutely./ Donald Trump spoke calmly but rather fast intonation.

DAVID MUIR: So, you'd be okay with it as ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I wanna keep ...

DAVID MUIR: ... president?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... no, I wanna -- I will rely on General Mattis. And I'm gonna rely on those two people and others. And if they don't wanna do it, it's 100 percent okay with me. Do I think it works? Absolutely./ Donald Trump spoke with slow intonation.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, I wanna ask you about refugees. You're about to sign a sweeping executive action to suspend immigration to this country.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Right.

DAVID MUIR: Who are we talking about? Is this the Muslim ban?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We're talking about -- no it's not the Muslim ban. But it's countries that have tremendous terror. It's countries that we're going to be spelling out in a little while in the same speech. And it's countries that people are going to come in and cause us tremendous problems. Our country has enough problems without allowing people to come in who, in many cases or in some cases, are looking to do tremendous destruction.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: You look at what's happening ...

DAVID MUIR: Which countries are we talking about?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... you'll be hearing about it in two hours because I have a whole list. You'll be very thrilled. You're looking at people that come in, in many cases, in some cases with evil intentions. I don't want that. They're ISIS. They're coming under false pretense. I don't want that.

I'm gonna be the president of a safe country. We have enough problems. Now I'll absolutely do safe zones in Syria for the people. I think that Europe has made a tremendous mistake by allowing these millions of people to go into Germany and various other countries. And all you have to do is take a look. It's -- it's a disaster what's happening over there.

I don't want that to happen here. Now with that being said, President Obama and Hillary Clinton have, and Kerry have allowed tens of thousands of people into our country. The FBI is now investigating more people than ever before having to do with terror. They -- and it's from the group of people that came in. So look, look, our country has a lot of problems. Believe me. I know what the problems are even better than you do. They're deep problems, they're serious problems. We don't need more./ Donald Trump explained with long explanation but he still calmly when explained it.

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you about some of the countries that won't be on the list, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia. Why are we going to allow people to come into this country ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: You're going to see -- you're going to see. We're going to have extreme vetting in all cases. And I mean extreme. And we're not letting people in if we think there's even a little chance of some problem.

DAVID MUIR: Are you at all ...

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We are excluding certain countries. But for other countries we're gonna have extreme vetting. It's going to be very hard to come in. Right now it's very easy to come in. It's gonna be very, very hard. I don't want terror in this country. You look at what happened in San Bernardino. You look at what happened all over. You look at what happened in the World Trade Center. Okay, I mean, take that as an example.

DAVID MUIR: Are you at all ...

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: ... concerned -- are you at all concerned it's going to cause more anger among Muslims .../ David Muir cut off the speech of Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Anger?/ Donald Trump asked while leaning his body toward David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: ... the world?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: There's plenty of anger right now. How can you have more?

DAVID MUIR: You don't think it'll ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Look, David ...

DAVID MUIR: ... exacerbate the problem?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... David, I mean, I know you're a sophisticated guy. The world is a mess. The world is as angry as it gets. What? You think this is gonna cause a little more anger? The world is an angry place. All of this has happened. We went into Iraq. We shouldn't have gone into Iraq. We shouldn't have gotten out the way we got out. / Donald Trump spoke with slow intonation.

The world is a total mess. Take a look at what's happening with Aleppo. Take a look what's happening in Mosul. Take a look what's going on in the Middle East. And people are fleeing and they're going into Europe and all over the place. The world is a mess, David.

DAVID MUIR: You brought up Iraq and something you said that could affect American troops in recent days. You said, "We should've kept the oil but okay maybe we'll have another chance." What did you mean by that?/ David Muir gave a question while read the paper.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, we should've kept the oil when we got out. And, you know, it's very interesting, had we taken the oil, you wouldn't have ISIS because they

fuel themselves with the oil. That's where they got the money. They got the money from leaving -- when we left, we left Iraq, which wasn't a government. It's not a government now.

And by the way, and I said something else, if we go in and do this. You have two nations, Iraq and Iran. And they were essentially the same military strength. And they'd fight for decades and decades. They'd fight forever. And they'd keep fighting and it would go -- it was just a way of life. We got in, we decapitated one of those nations, Iraq. I said, "Iran is taking over Iraq." That's essentially what happened.

DAVID MUIR: So, you believe we can go in and take the oil.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We should have taken the oil. You wouldn't have ISIS if we took the oil. Now I wasn't talking about it from the standpoint of ISIS because the way we got out was horrible. We created a vacuum and ISIS formed. But had we taken the oil something else would've very good happened. They would not have been able to fuel their rather unbelievable drive to destroy large portions of the world./ Donald Trump spoke calmly.

DAVID MUIR: You've heard the critics who say that would break all international law, taking the oil. But I wanna get to the words ...

(OVERTALK)

DAVID MUIR: ... that you ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Wait, wait, can you believe that? Who are the critics who say that? Fools.

DAVID MUIR: Let, let me ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I don't call them critics. I call them fools./ Donald Trump spoke slowly.

DAVID MUIR: ... let me talk about your words ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We should've kept -- excuse me. We should've taken the oil. And if we took the oil you wouldn't have ISIS. And we would have had wealth. We have spent right now \$6 trillion in the Middle East. And our country is falling apart.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Our roads -- excuse me. Our roads, our bridges, our schools, it's falling apart. We have spent as of one month ago \$6 trillion in the Middle East. And in our country we can't afford to build a school in Brooklyn or we can't afford to build a school in Los Angeles. And we can't afford to fix up our inner cities. We can't afford to do anything. Look, it's time. It's been our longest war. We've been in there for 15, 16 years. Nobody even knows what the date is because they don't really know when did we start. But it's time. It's time.

DAVID MUIR: What got my attention, Mr. President, was when you said, "Maybe we'll have another chance."

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Well, don't let it get your attention too much because we'll see what happens. I mean, we're gonna see what happens. You know, I told you and I told everybody else that wants to talk when it comes to the military I don't wanna discuss things.

I wanna let -- I wanna let the action take place before the talk takes place. I watched in Mosul when a number of months ago generals and politicians would get up and say, "We're going into Mosul in four months." Then they'd say, "We're going in in three months, two months, one month. We're going in next week."/ Donald Trump spoke faster than before.

Okay, and I kept saying to myself, "Gee, why do they have to keep talking about going in?" All right, so now they go in and it is tough because they're giving the enemy all this time to prepare. I don't wanna do a lot of talking on the military. I wanna talk after it's finished, not before it starts./ Donald Trump spoke while moving his hand

DAVID MUIR: Let me ask you, Mr. President, about another promise involving Obamacare to repeal it. And you told The Washington Post that your plan to replace Obamacare will include insurance for everybody. That sounds an awful lot like universal coverage.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: It's going to be -- what my plan is is that I wanna take care of everybody. I'm not gonna leave the lower 20 percent that can't afford insurance. Just so you understand people talk about Obamacare. And I told the Republicans this, the best thing we could do is nothing for two years, let it explode. And then we'll go in and we'll do a new plan and -- and the Democrats will vote for it. Believe me./Donald Trump spoke slowly while moving his hands.

Because this year you'll have 150 percent increases. Last year in Arizona 116 percent increase, Minnesota 60 some-odd percent increase. And I told them, except for one problem, I wanna get it fixed. The best thing I could do as the leader of this country-- but as wanting to get something approved with support of the Democrats, if I didn't do anything for two years they'd be begging me to do something. But I don't wanna do that. So just so you unders-- Obamacare is a disaster.

It's too expensive. It's horrible health care. It doesn't cover what you have to cover. It's a disaster. You know it and I know it. And I said to the Republican folks-- and they're terrific folks, Mitch and Paul Ryan, I said, "Look, if you go fast -- and I'm okay in doing it because it's the right thing to do. We wanna get good coverage at much less cost." I said, "If you go fast we then own Obamacare. They're gonna put it on us. And Obamacare is a disaster waiting to explode. If you sit back and let it explode it's gonna be much easier." That's the thing to do. But the right thing to do is to get something done now./ Donald Trump spoke while moving his hands to support his explanation.

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

DAVID MUIR: But you ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: So I wanna make sure that nobody's dying on the streets when I'm president. Nobody's gonna be dying on the streets. We will unleash something that's gonna be terrific. And remember this, before Obamacare you had a lot of people that were very, very happy with their health care.

And now those people in many cases don't even have health care. They don't even have anything that's acceptable to them. Remember this, keep your doctor, keep your plan, 100 percent. Remember the \$5 billion website? Remember the website fiasco. I mean, you do admit that I think, right? The website fiasco.

Obamacare is a disaster. We are going to come up with a new plan ideally not an amended plan because right now if you look at the pages they're this high. We're gonna come up with a new plan that's going to be better health care for more people at a lesser cost./ Donald Trump spoke while seeing David Muir

DAVID MUIR: Last question because I know you're gonna show me around the White House. Last question on this. You've seen the estimate that 18 million Americans could lose their health insurance if Obamacare is repealed and there is no replacement. Can you assure those Americans watching this right now that they will not lose their health insurance or end up with anything less?

PRESIDENT TRUMP: So nobody ever deducts all the people that have already lost their health insurance that liked it. You had millions of people that liked their health insurance and their health care and their doctor and where they went. You had millions of people that now aren't insured anymore./ Donald Trump spoke faster

DAVID MUIR: I'm just asking about the people .../ Donald Trump cut off the speech of Donald Trump

PRESIDENT TRUMP: No, no.

DAVID MUIR: ... who are nervous and watching ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: We ...

DAVID MUIR: ... you for reassurance.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... here's what I can assure you, we are going to have a better plan, much better health care, much better service treatment, a plan where you can have access to the doctor that you want and the plan that you want. We're gonna have a much better health care plan at much less money./ Donald Trump spoke slowly.

And remember Obamacare is ready to explode. And you interviewed me a couple of years ago. I said '17 -- right now, this year, "'17 is going to be a disaster." I'm very good at this stuff. "'17 is going to be a disaster cost-wise for Obamacare. It's going to explode in '17."

And why not? Obama's a smart guy. So let it all come do because that's what's happening. It's all coming do in '17. We're gonna have an explosion. And to do it right, sit back, let it explode and let the Democrats come begging us to help them because it's on them. But I don't wanna do that. I wanna give great health care at a much lower cost./ Donald Trump explained clearly while having eye contact with David Muir.

DAVID MUIR: So, no one who has this health insurance through Obamacare will lose it or end up ...

PRESIDENT TRUMP: You know, when you ...

DAVID MUIR: ... with anything less?

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: ... say no one I think no one. Ideally, in the real world, you're talking about millions of people. Will no one. And then, you know, knowing ABC, you'll have this one person on television saying how they were hurt. Okay. We want no one. We want the answer to be no one will be happy. ./ Donald Trump spoke clearly and slow intonation

He's a staunch Democrat. Very strong Democrat. He said it's no longer affordable. He made that statement. And Bill Clinton on the campaign trail -- and he probably had a bad night that night when he went home -- but he said, "Obamacare is crazy. It's crazy." And you know what, they were both right.

DAVID MUIR: Mr. President, thank you.

(OVERTALK)

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Thank you very much. Appreciate it.